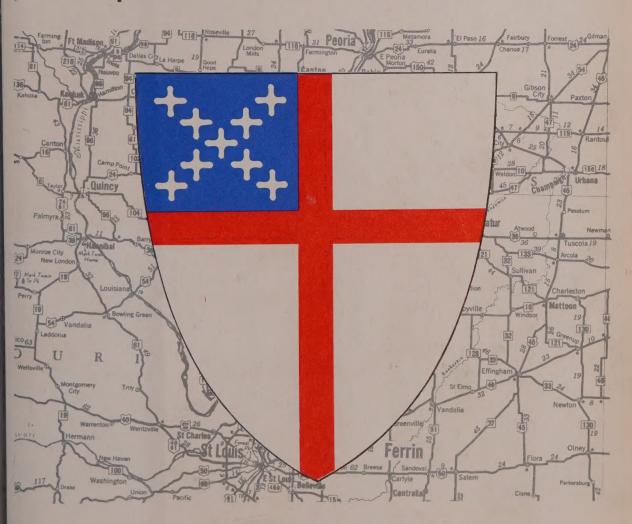
The EPISCOPALIAN

Octobe 1960

A Special Issue on the Church



What have we done? What are we doing now? Where are we headed?



Louis F. Glasier 40 West 57th Street, New York 22, New York
CHURCH CRAFTSMAN (Note New Address)



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FULL FACTS WITHOUT OBLIGATION in our complete brochure! This 8-page booklet, in color, answers your questions about SUNCOAST MANOR. What it is, what it will cost you, and how you may move in. Details about food and medical care are clearly set forth, as well as other features SUNCOAST MANOR has to offer.

SUNCOAST MANOR

Chester K. Guth, Chairman of the Board

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- cal programs, plays and parties.
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October, 1960

Alt last - A Hospitalizatio



PAYS \$100 WEEKLY from FIRST DA NO WAITING PERIO

To the one American in four who does not drink, we are pleased and proud to offer the Gold Star Total Abstainers' Hospitalization Policy, which will pay you \$100 a week from your first day in the hospital, and will continue pay-

ing as long as you are there, even for life!

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Now, for the first time, you can get the newest and most modern type of hospitalization coverage at an unbelievably low rate because the Gold Star Policy is of-fered only to non-drinkers. With this policy, you receive \$100 a week from the first day and as long as you remain in the hospital! This money is paid you in cash to be used for rent, food, hospital or doctor bills—anything you wish. Your policy cannot be cancelled by the company no mat-

Outstanding Leaders say—



DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Minister, Christ Church, New York City; noted Methodist Leader; author: "I recently heard about the Gold Star Plan and think it is something that has been needed for a long time. It only seems fair and just that some such plan should be put into operation so that those who do not drink should not be penalized for those who do.



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Dr. Caradine Hooton, Executive Secretary, General Board of Temperance, The Methodist Church: "The non-drinker, being a better insurance risk, should be entitled to a better insurance rate on his policy. I want to congratulate you on bringing this low-cost insurance to total abstainers.

ter how long you remain in the hospital or how often you are sick. And the present low rate on your policy can never be raised simply because you get old, or have too many claims, but only in the event of a general rate ad-

justment up or down for all policyholders!

One out of every seven people will spend some time in the hospital this year. Every day over 43,000 people enter the hospital-32,000 of these for the first time! No one knows whose turn will be next, whether yours or mine. But we do know that a fall on the stairs in your home, or on the sidewalk, or some sudden illness, or operation could put you in the hospital for weeks or months, and could cost thousands of dollars.

How would you pay for a long seige in the hospital with costly doctor bills, and expensive drugs and medicines: Many folks lose their car, savings, even their home, and are sunk hopelessly in debt for the rest of their lives. We surely hope this won't happen to you, but please don's gamble! Remember, once the doctor tells you it is you turn to enter the hospital, it's too late to buy coverage at any price.

THE GOLD STAR PLAN MAKES IT EASY

With a Gold Star Total Abstainers' Hospitalization Policy, you would receive \$100 per week in cash as long as you remain in the hospita Even if you are already covered by another policy, the Gold Star Plan will supplement that coverage, and pay in addition to your present

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Plan for Non-Drinkers Only!!

for LIFE to readers of THE EPISCOPALIAN

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iss Mildred L. Faulkner, Barrington, Illinois—"Thank you so uch for the prompt settlement of the claim we filed. You are st only prompt in settlement but very considerate also. I would ghly recommend your insurance to my friends. Thank you again." is. Dennis McCloud, Yuma, Arizona—"We are thankful that we d have this insurance policy. With no other income while my fishand was in the hospital, this check certainly helped out." is. Frances E. Swartwout, Wimbledon, North Dakota—"Thank u very much for the check you sent so promptly in response to y claim. God bless you for your interest in us older people." is. Mandeville Cherry, Dothan, Alabama—"I received the check to see the check of th

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llowing are the only conditions this policy does not ver: Pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage; any act of r; pre-existing conditions; or hospitalization caused by e use of alcoholic beverages or narcotics. Everything else covered!

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- Mail to DeMoss Associates, Valley Forge, Pa.

YOU WILL RECEIVE YOUR GOLD STAR POLICY PROMPTLY BY MAIL. NO SALESMAN WILL CALL.

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feet

Pays double the above amounts (up to \$12,000) for specified travel accidents!

KUSH TO ASS			
World Mutual	 Accident li	 1s. Co.	of Penna.

Street or RD #					2 2 11	73-1-7
City			State			
Date of Birth: Month			Day		_Year	
My occupation is _					-	
My beneficiary is _	- No. 10 - 11 -					
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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• THE COVER depicts the official shield of our Church superimposed on a section of the United States just west of the nation's new population center, Ferrin, Ill. The Episcopal population center is slightly to the south and east of this little town, where all of the fifty inhabitants happen to be Lutherans.

The shield symbolizes our heritage. It is similar to the shield of our mother body, the Church of England. The St. Andrew's Cross in which the nine small crosses are arranged represents the patron saint of the Church of Scotland. This reminds us that the first American bishop, Samuel Seabury, received his episcopal orders from that Church in 1784.

The nine crosses are symbolic of the nine dioceses which were represented

in the General Convention of 1789, where the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. was completed. The original nine dioceses have multiplied; they now number one hundred and three dioceses and missionary districts. In most of these the shield is often seen on familiar highway signs proclaiming that "The Episcopal Church Welcomes You."

THE Church Magazine Advisory Board and the editors are pleased to announce that THE EPISCOPALIAN is now going regularly into the homes of more than 70,000 Episcopal families. This represents a doubling of circulation in the first seven months of publication. Counting bulk sales, the total paid circulation for the first six months

of THE EPISCOPALIAN was more than 436,000. Everyone connected with the magazine is grateful for the interest and appreciation with which the magazine has been received, and for the many helpful letters from all parts of the country. We will do our very best to continue to serve you in the months to come.

• The editors want to thank the many people who made possible the production of the October issue. As far as we know it is the largest single magazine ever published in the history of the Church. We are especially grateful to



Roberta Evans



Alan B. Lovekin

continued on page 76

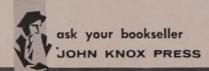
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All are written by outstanding interpreters of the Bible who know how to express eternal truths in today's language. The LBC has no Greek, Hebrew, or technical terms—it is all helpful explanation of the text. Every volume is excellent for personal or group study.

New volumes: 9—Psalms; 12—Jeremiah, Lamentations; 20—Acts of the Apostles; 25—1, 2, 3 John, Jude, Revelation.

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more than 90,000 . . .

Acclaimed as a major contribution to Bible study, the first five volumes of the LBC were reprinted within eight months after publication. More than 90,000 copies have been sold. They have proved their worth as a clear, stimulating treatment of the Bible's message for layman and minister alike.

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A SPECIAL EPOOPT

ON THE CHURCH

Within the next few days the citizens of the United States will have the opportunity to vote in a national election.

This election has been hailed as the most important single one in U.S. history. With the world the way it is now, every single national election from now on is going to be the most important in U.S. history.

Today we are engaged in probably the most searching self-appraisal in our country's history. Eagerly, determinedly, in some cases even feverishly, we are assessing our national past and present, and looking for solutions to the future.

During this period of massive self-appraisal, it might be well for some of us to look at our role as members of another body—the Church of Jesus Christ. In this fellowship each succeeding month, each day, each minute, should be the most important in history because the Church is supposed to transcend all national and worldly concerns.

We have divided our look at the Church into three sections: What Have We Done?; What Are We Doing Now?; and Where Are We Heading? These headings, we hope, may serve to guide you; they are not mutually exclusive. In preparing this issue, we learned quickly that the Church cannot be compartmentalized. It transcends time as well as nations and planets.

Even though this is the largest single magazine ever published in Episcopal Church history, it mentions just some of the Church's major concerns. Others will be covered in issues to come. Many will never be reported, for they are works of the Holy Spirit known not to mortal men.

We all do profess that our faith in Christ Jesus is the most important single fact in our lives. But do we really mean it?

The following pages, we hope, will help to illuminate your thoughts on this question.

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the EPISCOPALIAN

Published by the Church Magazine Advisory Board upon authority of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

continuing

FORTH and

The Spirit of Missions

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THE EPISCOPALIAN is a member of the National Diocesan Press, the Associated Church Press, and Religious News Service CONTEMPORARY thought is so preoccupied with things happening, and wondering "What next?," that little heed has been given to the lessons of the past.

We cannot escape history, however. God is always entering human events, making His way known upon earth, His saving health to all peoples. Perhaps that is what was happening when the New World was discovered and men were set free to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

Certainly God did not give us this good land to exploit and enjoy; but rather to strengthen and settle a country in which liberty, brotherhood and pure religion could flourish and abound. We are far from finishing the task God has set us, but perhaps we can identify some successive steps whereby the Holy Spirit was leading the Episcopal Church to take our part in His purpose for America and the world.

For the early settlers the dream of "One World" was

quite shadowy; liberty of conscience often had create divisions and narrow prejudices. Yet the Voice coul not be stilled. The thought of an expanding Church wa in the mind of Hugh L. Burleson when, in 1911, he gay to the Episcopal Church its first textbook on continents domestic missions. He bravely entitled it "The Conque of the Continent."

If one needs to be convinced of the indestructibility of our Church and the value of the episcopacy, or should study how our heritage from the Church of England came and was nearly lost. The early planting is Colonial times was so feeble that, when John Marsha was asked for a gift to the Theological Seminary is Virginia, he loyally responded, but doubted whether I should encourage any young man to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church, which in his judgment was destined to die out within a generation.

From 1607, when Chaplain Hunt celebrated the fir

The Episcopal Church's senior bishop comments on some of our accomplishments after 350 years in North America



We Must
Weigh
the Lessons of

HISTORY

by WILLIAM P. REMINGTON



Communion on Jamestown Island, until 1784, when Samuel Seabury was consecrated our first bishop and was joined in 1787 by William White and Samuel Provost, the young Church had to struggle along without benefit of clergy ordained on the soil of the new continent. The difficulties of ministering to the needs of the Church in the Colonies and organizing episcopal government were great indeed.

"The outlook was discouraging indeed," wrote Bishop Burleson. "Two bishops, twenty clergymen and sixteen laymen constituted the General Convention in 1789—but admirable indeed was the work done by this handful of men. They ratified the Prayer Book, adopted a constitution, and set the Church before the people of the land with reiterated claims to the possession of ancient faith and apostolic order." This independent action was to strengthen our claim later on to take the lead in calling conferences on Faith and Order and suggesting bases for Christian unity.

The next great step in our Church history took place at the Convention of 1835 when wise leaders declared, "The Church is a great Missionary Association, divinely constituted, for the special work of sending into all the world the ministers and missionaries of the Word." Henceforth the advance guard of mission-extension must be the bishops elected by the House of Bishops and confirmed by action of General Convention.

This was new policy. In the Church of England, pishops were appointed by the Crown, and societies were formed to sustain missionary work and send forth missionaries. From this time onward, the Episcopal Church was ready to move with the covered wagons vestward to follow the settlers and convert the Indians. They took with them not only the Bible but the Prayer 300k, a hymnal with hymns ancient and modern, plus apostolic order.

It is not possible here to name all the pioneer bishops and clergy who led the line of march. Jackson Kemper was our first missionary bishop. He sought the pilgrim hildren in the land of the lakes and rivers. There folowed Henry Whipple and William Hobart Hare in the trainies among white settlers and Indians, Gear and Breck in Minnesota and Wisconsin, Tuttle in the moun-

tains, Kip and Scott in California and Oregon, Morris and Rowe at the meeting-place of East and West on the shores of the Pacific, Philander Chase and James Harvey Otey in the South and Midwest. How can we name them all? Their work lives after them and upon their foundations we still build.

It has been my privilege to follow the trails which Bishop Hare blazed in South Dakota and to visit ten reservations, where I learned to respect and love the Dakotas. From Tipi Sapa (the Rev. Philip Deloria) I learned missionary policy, inherent in the speech of St. Paul to the men of Athens on Mars Hill. "I beheld an Altar raised to the Unknown God. Him, whom you ignorantly worship, declare I unto you."

After I had celebrated Holy Communion, I found the Indians seated in a circle on the mud floor, smoking and passing their pipe from one to the other. I realized a ceremony was going on and asked Tipi Sapa to explain it. "Bishop," he said, "my people have always known Wakantonka (Great Spirit). They make medicine to him, the smoke goes to north and south, east and west. Wakantonka everywhere. They see his footsteps on the prairies, in the hills and in the heavens. They only see his fect. Their women make bright beaded moccasins to go on the feet of God. But they only see his feet. Bishop Hare and others come out to my people to help them look up into the face of God." What might have happened if we had always gone with that interpretation to the people of Asia and Africa?

The final lesson I learned in my experience of twenty-five years in the domestic mission field is this: Preach Christ boldly and teach what is essential to normal natural and happy Christian living. Care for people and look after them in their greatest need. Be mindful of the scattered folk in out-of-the-way places. Cathedrals and large parishes will grow best where fed by little streams.

Times have changed. The "space age" is here. But essentially the same human problem remains; the unruly wills of men must submit to the Will of God. Let us remember the lessons of the past. Not a continent but a new world must be conquered for Christ. Pioneers still are needed. Pass it on.

The Episcopal Church FACTS AND FIGURES, 1958 AND 1959

for the 50 states and the District of Columbia

1958	1959
8.430	8,708
	6,305
	7,120
556	512
13,340	14,254
3,126,662	3,200,763
1,993,743	2,042,285
110,065	108,188
17,768	17,201
111,456	116,66
6,542	6,12
6,346	6,561
101,429	103,13
829,624	841,85
292	31
\$ 113.415.370	\$ 122,285,56
	16,320,49
	8,929,76
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6.05/./2.20/	
	*
57,003,992	*
41,561,543	*
72,825,592	*
121,717,504	*
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SOURCE: NATIONAL COUNCIL

*1959 figure not yet availa

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END





Who are we?

Do we differ from other Americans?

Here is a fascinating report on ourselves, our families and our parishes

by Mary S. Wright

HE EPISCOPALIAN—as a person, as a member of a family, as a member of a parish—has certain qualities that distinguish him from the rest of the population of the United States, and from the members of other American faiths. What are these distinctive qualities?

The Individual Episcopalian

... In education, more than in any other way, Episcopalians depart from the national norm. At least one of every five Episcopalians is a college graduate, more than three times as many as in the general population. But the typical Episcopalian has no more than a high-school education; and in the typical Episcopal parish, less than a quarter of the parishioners

twenty-five years of age or older will have graduated from college.

. . . . Occupationally, Episcopalians tend toward the proprietary and managerial fields. Among farmers, the Church has a substantially lower representation than do the Protestant churches generally. The Church has a relatively high percentage of members in the white-collar occupations. In blue-collar occupations, it ranks higher in workers classed as craftsmen (that is, skilled manual workers), lower in the semi-skilled and unskilled trades. (For a profile of Episcopalians who are gainfully employed, see page 15.)

... Income among Episcopalians is higher than the national average, as would be indicated by their greater degree of education, and their concentration in professions and skilled occupations. Most Episcopalians, like most Americans, will be found in the middle-income bracket. But Episcopalians differ from the population as a whole in having fewer representatives in the low-income group, and a larger percentage with high incomes.

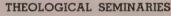
. . . *Dwellings*. In the typical Episcopal parish, eight out of ten parishioners live in single-family dwellings.

... Home Ownership. In the typical Episcopal parish, three out of four parishioners own their own homes—in spite of the fact that the Church tends to be concentrated in metropolitan areas, where renting is more common than home ownership.

continued on page 15

OUR CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES: Some Facts and Figures





Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. Bexley Hall, Gambier, Ohio

Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, Calif.

Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas

General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, New York, N. Y.

Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin

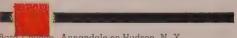
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Va. School of Theology of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

School of Theology of the Diocese of Long Island, Garden City.

Extension Division of The Church Divinity School of the Pacific in the Diocese of Los Angeles.

Diocestar schools of Theology, Detroit, Mich. Episcopal Theological Seminary in Kentucky, Lexington.



Bara Conege, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N. Y.
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio*
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.
Shimer College, Mount Carroll, Ill.

CHURCH COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

*Indicates colleges with which seminaries are connected.

PROVINCES OF THE CHURCH Province 1—New England—seven dioceses. Province 2—New York and New Jersey—eight dioceses. Province 3—Washington—thirteen dioceses. Province 4—Sewanee—fifteen dioceses. Province 5—Mid-West—thirteen dioceses. Province 6—Northwest—five dioceses and three missionary districts. Province 7—Southwest—ten dioceses and one missionary district. Province 8—Pacific—six dioceses and six missionary districts. Missionary Districts in the United States are indicated by shaded areas. The Missionary Districts of Alaska and Honolulu, and districts outside the U.S., are omitted.

continued from page 13

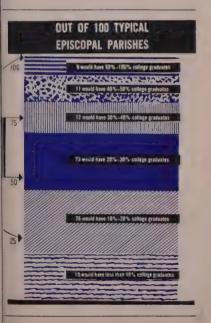
... Religious background. A substantial proportion of the Church's members have come to the Church during their adult years. By a recent estimate, about one in every five Episcopalians has in the past belonged to another church. Most of these people have had a background in Methodism, Roman Catholicism, or Presbyterianism.

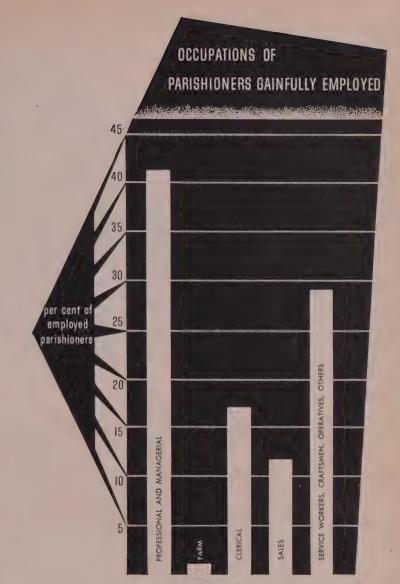
An estimate of the Church's outreach to the unchurched adult is difficult to make; however, it may be noted that, of baptisms during 1959, about one in every six was an adult baptism.

Considering confirmations (both adult and pre-adult), it appears that at least two out of five confirmands in the Church currently are drawn from non-Episcopal families.

The Episcopal Family

... Family size. On an average, the Episcopal family, like most American families, will be found to consist of between three and four members. But the Episcopal family is likely to be slightly smaller than the national average.





. . . Number of children. Among Episcopal families reporting children living at home, the typical number of children is two. Families with a greater number of children are much less frequent than families with only one child.

... Number of Church families. At the present time, roughly 900,000 family units are associated in some way with the Episcopal Church. (These are family units consisting of husband, wife, and children, if any, sharing the same home.) In addition to these persons in families, there are associated with the Church about 400,000 persons not counted as members of families.

The Episcopal Parish

... Number of parishes. At the latest count, there were 7,120 Episcopal parishes and organized missions in the United States, and 512 unorganized missions.

... Size of parish. The national average of baptized persons per parish is 419; the average number of communicants is 267. However, in the typical parish situation, most Episcopalians are located in parishes with

continued on next page



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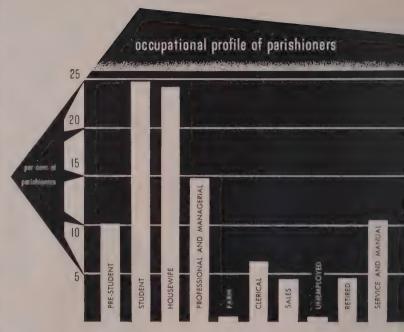
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continued

fewer than 200 communicants, and roughly 85 per cent of all parishes have fewer than 500 communicants. . . . Number of clergy. Comparing the total of parish clergy in the Church with the total number of parishes, it becomes evident that about one out of five parishes and missions does not have a full-time priest. The clergy shortage is, however, compensated to some degree by the presence of lay readers, of whom there are at present, on an average, nearly two to each parish or mission.

... Parish schools. During 1959, 92 per cent of the parishes and missions were reported as having Sunday schools or released-time schools. Only

4 per cent maintained parish da schools.

. . . Congregation profile. About 5 per cent of the average congregatio is female, and 45 per cent male. I age, the greatest concentration among the under-twenty and over thirty-five age groups. The smalle age representation in the usual Epicopal parish is among the your adults. Occupationally, the large single group is children in the stude and pre-student categories; the se ond largest is housewives. Perhap one out of every seven of the ave age church's members will be widow widowers, unmarried persons, others; the remainder will be hu bands, wives, and their children.

CREDITS: Statistics used in this article and elsewhere in this issue were compiled from the following sources—The bishops-in-charge of domestic and overseas dioceses and missionary districts, annual reports to the National Council as of December 31, 1959. General Division of Research and Field Study of the National Council, diocesan studies and projections of membership 1960—1970. Overseas Department of the National Council. U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Metropolitat Life Insurance Company. The Episcopal Church Annual. Department of Steward ship and Promotion, United Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). Information Please Almanac.

Total area Total area
Total population
Monetary Units
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras 174,094 square miles 10,258,000

Colon (U.S. \$.154) Colon (U.S. \$.404) Quetzal (U.S. \$1.00) Lempira (U.S. \$.50) Cordoba (U.S. \$.154)

Coraooa (U.S. 5.154) Republics Mainly agriculture. Beginning industries. Spanish Roman Catholic

Nicaragua Governments Economic lite Language Major religion

Became a Missionary District in 1956. Evangelistic personnel: 16 U.S. clergy, 1 U.S. deacon (Costa Rica' 2 U.S. layreaders, 4 National layreaders (Nicaragua) and 2 National women werkers (Nicaragua). Communicant strength: 2,992. Baptized persons: 5,218. Total parishes and missions: 37. Other working centers: 9. Bishop: The Rt. Rev. David E. Richards.





Sherrill.

Capital Area Population Monetary Unit Government Economic Life

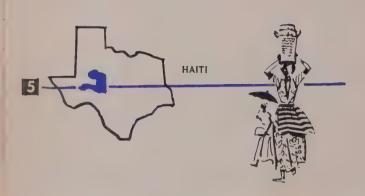
La Habana
44,206 square miles
6,466,000
Peso (U.S. \$1.00)
Law based upon Constitution of 1940,
with modifications."
Mainly agriculture
Sugar and sugar products
(80% of exports),
cigars and cigarettes.
Spanish
Roman Catholic

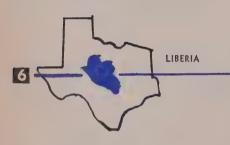
Language Major Religion

ecame a Missionary District in 1901. Evangelistic person-st: 3 U.S. clergy; 20 Cuban clergy, 38 Cuban layreaders. ommunicant strength: 9,534. Baptized persons: 69,981. arishes and missions: 59. Other working centers: 14. shop: The Rt. Rev. A. Hugo Blankenship.









Mexico City
760,373 square miles
32,348,000
Peso (U.S. \$.0802)
Federal republic
Agriculture; stock-raising.
Produces 50% of world's sisal
Cotton cloth and thread,
beer, sugar
Spanish, Indian
Roman Catholic Capital Area Population Monetary Unit Government Economic Life

Industries Languages Major Religion

First bishop consecrated in 1904, Evangelistic personnel: 4 U.S. clergy; 28 Mexican clergy, 4 Mexican layreaders. Communicant strength: 2,741. Baptized persons: 5,484. Parishes and missions: 53. Other working centers: 9. Bishop: The Rt. Rev. Jose G. Saucedo.



Ciudad Trujillo 19,333 square miles 2,843,415 Dominican peso (U.S. \$1.00) Republic Mainly agriculture Sugar, molasses, rum Spanish, English Roman Catholic Capital Area Population Monetary Unit
Government
Economic Life
Industries
Languages
Major Religion

Became part of the District of Puerto Rico in 1913; re ceived its own bishop in 1960. Evangelistic personne 4 U.S. clergy, 2 U.S. layreaders; 2 Dominican clergy, Dominican layreaders. Communicant strength: 1,425 Baptized persons: 2,447. Parishes and missions: 1. Other working centers: 9. Bishop: The Rt. Rev. Pai A. Kellogg.

Capital Area
Population
Monetary Unit
Government
Economic Life

Port-au-Prince
10,714 square miles
3,424,000
Gourde (U.S. \$.20)
Constitutional republic
Mainly agriculture (Coffee comprises 62% of
total exports)

Industry Tourism Creole, French, English Roman Catholic Languages Major Religion

Became a Missionary District in 1913. Evangelistic per sonnel: 4 U.S. clergy; 31 National clergy, 149 National layreaders. Communicant strength: 11,529. Baptize persons: 31,870. Parishes and missions: 173. Other working centers: 74 (65 schools). Bishop: The Rt. Rev. C. Alfred Voegeli.

Capital Area Population Monetary Unit Government Economic Life

Languages Major Religions

Monrovia
43,000 square miles
2,750,000
U.S. dollar (with some Liberian small coinage)
Constitutional republic
Mainly agriculture (rubber is 66% of total
exports); iron mining (20% of exports)
English; local dialects
Protestant, Muslim, Roman Catholic, animist.

Became a Missionary District in 1850. Evangelistic per sonnel: 10 U.S. clergy; 15 Liberian clergy, 83 Liberia layreaders. Communicant strength: 5,989. Baptized per sons: 8,719. Parishes and missions: 105. Other working centers: 45, including Cuttington College and Seminary Bishop: The Rt. Rev. Bravid W. Harris.



Total Area Total Population

Monetary Units
Colombia
Panama
Governments
Economic Life
Industries Language Major Religion

Peso (U.S. \$.1450) Balboa (U.S. \$1.00) 2 Republics, 1 U.S. Government area Agriculture, stock-raising, Panama Canal Foods, textiles, beverages (Colombia) Spanish

Roman Catholic

400,649 square miles 14,569,822

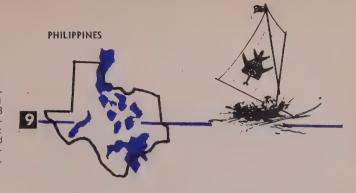
Became a Missionary District in 1919. Evangelistic personnel: 13 U.S. clergy, 51 U.S. layreaders; 8 National clergy, 32 National layreaders. Communicant strength 5,836. Baptized persons: 12,609. Parishes and missional 45. Other working centers: 6. In 1960, four outstation involving about 150 communicants were opened in Ecuador. Bishop: The Rt. Rev. R. Heber Gooden.

Capital
Area
Population
Monetary Unit
Government
Economic Life
Industries Languages Major Religions

Quezon City 115,758 square miles 24,000,000 Peso (U.S. \$.44) Republic

Republic Agriculture Food and forest products, embroidery Tagalog, English, Visayan Roman Catholic, Independent, Muslim

Became a Missionary District in 1901, Evangelistic personnel: 3 Chinese clergy; 19 U.S. clergy, 1 J.S. layreader, 1 U.S. woman evangelist; 38 National clergy, 26 National layreaders, 11 National women workers. Communicant strength: 20,200. Baptized persons: 43,372, Parishes and strength: 158 Other working persons: 28 nissions: 158. Other working centers: 39, includ-ng St. Andrew's Seminary. Bishop: The Rt. Rev. yman C. Ogilby.



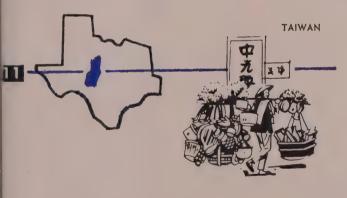


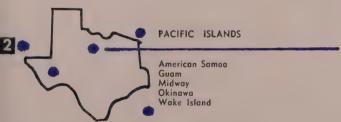
San Juan and Charlotte Amalie 3,567 square miles 2,336,061 U.S. dollar Capitals
Total Area
Total Population
Monetary Units
Government
Virgin Islands Territory, administered by the U.S. Dept. of Interior (U.S. President appoints governor). Self-governing Commonwealth associated with U.S.A. Puerto Rico Economic Life Virgin Islands Puerto Rico Industries Agriculture, fishing, cattle-raising Manufacturing, agriculture, tourism

Virgin Islands Puerto Rico Languages Major Religions

Tourism
Telescope and clothing, chemicals, electronic
equipment
Spanish, English
Roman Catholic, Protestant

Puerto Rico became a Missionary District in 1901; the Virgin Islands became part of the District in 1919, but were made a separate district in 1947. Evangelistic but were made a separate district in 1947, Evangelistic workers: 13 U.S. clergy, 2 U.S. layreaders; 14 National clergy, 40 National layreaders. Communicant strength: 9,878. Baptized persons: 11,057. Parishes and missions: 30. Other working centers (including the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Caribbean, to open in Sept. 1961): 15. The Rt. Rev. A. Ervine Swift, Bishop of Puerto Rico, is also in charge of the Virgin Elands. Virgin Islands.





Taipei 13,886 square miles 10,039,425 New Taiwan Dollar (U.S. \$.0290) Part of the Republic of Nationalist China Agriculture (sugar, rice) To: 'les, machinery, cement Capital Area Population Monetary Unit Government Economic Life Industries Language Major Religions Chinese Buddhist, Confucist, Taoist, Muslim

Became a Missionary District July 6, 1960. Evange-listic personnel: 2 U.S. clergy; 3 Chinese clergy, 1 Chinese woman worker, 9 Chinese layreaders. Communicant strength: 1,078. Baptized persons: 1,855. Parishes: 7. Bishop in charge: The Rt. Rev. Harry S. Kennedy, Bishop of Honolulu.

Total Area Population American Samoa, Guam, Okinawa Midway, Wake Government

Approximately 767 square miles

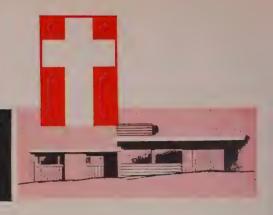
766,872 No local population Territories administered by the U.S. Dept. of Interior or Armed Forces

Economic Life Okinawa and Guam Samoa Languages Major Religions

Agriculture Fish, copra, and handicrafts Chinese, Polynesian, English Protestant, Buddhist, Polynesian

American Samoa was added to the mission of the Episcopal Church in 1904; Midway, Guam, Wake in 1949; Okinawa in 1951. Evangelistic personnel: 6 U.S. clergy, 1 U.S. layreader; 5 National clergy, 2 National layreaders. Communicant strength: 1,397. Baptized persons: 2,096. Parishes and organized missions: 8. Other working centers: 3. Bishop in charge: The Rt. Rev. Harry S. Kennedy, Bishop of Honolulu.

Vhat Are We Doing Now?



THE HOME with a regular schedule of family worship is about as rare as the handlebar mustache—and, according to any up-to-date, well-adjusted neighbor, about as old-fashioned.

Of course, the neighbor may hasten to add, it's all very *nice*, and then there are certain psychological benefits one might consider, but (and here the tone gets slightly defensive) what do we stupid parents know about teaching kids that kind of thing? Our son goes to

just that. Like many good things, the movement spread until almost every parish had its own church school. And, like things, the Sunday school got out of hand.

Some few far-sighted laymen and a handful of clergy warned against the subtle easing of parental consciences, the less subtle shifting of responsibility from the family to the parish. In time more and more young adults left the Church never to return. The Good Life be-

We are bringing the Church back in

church school and, after all, "they do such a good job over there."

Mr. and Mrs. Well-Adjusted, while they have had half-hearted predecessors in earlier times, are the not-too-peculiar products of the past one hundred years. Before the 1800's it was completely up to the parents to see that little Sally learned about her Christian heritage. If she told Mama's sewing circle that Noah was swallowed by a whale, it was no one's fault but Mama's.

Then the world, and particularly America, began to exalt Organization and Education. Parents and tutors yielded the teaching of the three "R's" to the classroom once and for all: clubs, forums, and fraternities began to replace the family as a primary recreation unit.

Episcopal Church leaders of the nineteenth century took up the banner of the "modern approach" and announced that many children were not receiving all the benefits of enlightened, informed Christendom in their homes. Why not introduce a supplement to Christian education, an organized class for children meeting on the Lord's Day?

The idea was sound, and many parishes did

came confused with, and in many cases replaced, the Christian Life. The warnings increased, and by the 1940's it was clear that the Church had unwittingly aided in its own relegation to a strictly-for-Sundays position in the community.

No one would be foolhardy enough to shift all the blame for the widespread departmentalization of religion onto the lack of Christian training in the home. However fundamental this lack may be, it is symptomatic of much deeper, and mostly darker, truths about our attitude towards Christianity.

But tongue-clicking analysis is useless, whether it be from the pen or the pulpit, unless it is accompanied by positive action. Today there are signs that the Church is evolving means of reconciling Home and Church.

Several parishes have decided that the best way to demonstrate this relevance is actually, physically, to bring the Church into the home.

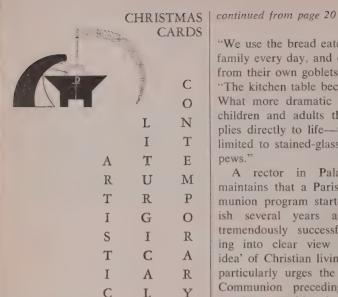
One vacationing priest has been celebrating the Holy Communion in the kitchens of his New England resort-town neighbors every summer Sunday for several years.

continued on page 22



—where Christ's teachings should be a part of everyday living

OCTOBER, 1960



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"We use the bread eaten by the host family every day, and drink the wine from their own goblets," he explains. "The kitchen table becomes an altar. What more dramatic proof to both children and adults that Christ applies directly to life—that He is not limited to stained-glass windows and pews."

A rector in Palatka, Florida, maintains that a Parish-Home-Communion program started in his parish several years ago has been tremendously successful in "bringing into clear view the 'residence idea' of Christian living." His parish particularly urges the Parish-Home-Communion preceding services of matrimony and baptism, and in cases of shut-ins who can invite others to share in the occasional communion service brought to them.

"This is not a substitute for the corporate worship of the entire church community," he states, "but brings strikingly to the conscience the vigorous fact of God's outreach through His sacraments into the very heart of the home."

In Chicago, a simple plan of collecting Church funds from each member of the family has been quietly producing more than tangible results for some time. Pence cans displaying several Graces and Thanksgivings on the labels are placed on the parishioners' dining room tables five times a year.

"Our children have, as a result, grown up with the idea that good food is not only a thing we must all give thanks for, but it is something we must share, via our pennies and prayers, with other people," says a Chicago housewife. "And I must admit," she adds, "that my husband and I had to start right from the beginning and learn even this basic idea along with them."

It's been amply proven that just a little prayer as a family, whether inspired by the celebration of the Holy Communion or merely an offering box in the home itself, is a highly contagious thing. Any family that has sincerely tried praying together among familiar, commonplace

surroundings will testify that the strength and unity they feel is not likely to be forgotten, and is likely to be repeated.

A New York City father of three remembers vividly the time his mother became quite ill and requested a family Eucharist right in her bedroom. "I thought it a somewhat unnecessarily dramatic request at the time, but, of course, I made all the arrangements and called the rest of the family together on the appointed day. As I recall, we all felt a little self-conscious at first, but as the service went on, I, for one, forgot myself completely. Something was going on in that room. Later, my wife told me that she, too, had never felt so close to the rest of the family and to God as in that crowded little bedroom."

This father goes on to say that he and his wife went home that night and, almost as if it were fore-ordained, said several prayers with the children, around the dinner table. "Now we're really hooked," he laughs. It's been two years since my mother's illness, and we couldn't any more do without that ten or fifteen minutes than we could without dinner itself."

Another, and much more usual, means the Church has employed to return Christian training to the home is based on the assumption that the more a person, child or adult, knows about this faith, the more he will at least try to use it. Mr. and Mrs. Well-Adjusted often give themselves away in their very defensiveness about shunting the whole burden of responsibility for their children's Christian education onto the church school They know that "something should be done" at home. But what?

"I'd feel silly sitting there like medieval patriarch reading tho Bible," complains one Connecticu father. "I'm afraid I haven't got the time or the knowledge to do much. adds his wife. The truth is, neither one is capable of teaching their chil dren even the rudiments of the Christian faith because neither or has any idea what the Church is a about. Spurred on by an interestal neighbor and their own vague gui such parents are every year flocking

to an increasingly popular institution in many parishes—the Parents' Class.

These small, usually informal groups of parents meet weekly either at someone's home or in the parish hall. Most, if they do not actually follow the Seabury Series parents' class manuals, follow at least the underlying philosophy behind the Series: to discover through discussion (1) just how the Church provides meaningful solutions to the problems of adult living and (2) how these solutions relate to the concerns of childhood and vouth. The emphasis is upon gaining a fundamental working knowledge of the Christian faith, and then learning the language by which this knowledge may be brought into the home.

A parish in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has approached the problem of Christian illiteracy from "the other end of the stick." "We have pursued the theory that if the parents can't interest the children, the children can interest their parents . . . if the child knows more about his faith and considers it more important than his parents do, then we can do battle against the 'weaning process' which is taking Johnny away from his church and from his Christian 'aith," writes their rector.

An extremely difficult acolyte raining program, meeting twice a month for a full Saturday afternoon, as achieved such popularity among he boys of the parish that 93 per rent of those eligible in terms of age seventh grade through college) are active and participating. "The amazing thing about the program." comments the rector, "is that the boys who are studying for the final examination have involved their parents to each an extent that the parents call he to find answers to questions the love have asked."

The secret of success here, mainains the rector, is "the challenge uch a class presents to the boys. It takes their Christian faith impresve because it is not simple . . . if ctence' can convert and hold large umbers of people because it is diffialt, involved, and not easily underood, but vitally important, then I think Christianity can do the same."

More and more church schools are realizing that projects the children can carry out at home can do much to involve the parent who shows even the smallest interest. The practice of holding a family service with either a designated time for the children to leave and attend class, or a coffee hour held for parents during the class period, is also becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Parish Life Conferences underlining a day-by-day rule of faith, and Group Life Labs for young people stressing the role of the individual in community life, have mushroomed in popularity all over the nation.

All these projects, and many others, reveal a Church struggling to put Christ back in the living room. There are signs that American society, with its sudden revival of interest in the family this past decade, is, helping this cause in spite of itself.

As a society, we know now that delinquency and mental disorder originate, for the most part, in the home. And as a Church we have finally awakened to the fact that we cannot hope to survive without the co-operation and commitment of our children's first "church"—the Christian home.

What Price An Hour Of Sleep?

by MARTHA MOSCRIP

If your Church School runs from September 11 to June 13—most are at least five weeks less—

If your Church School is lucky enough to have a full fifty-minute class period—most don't—

If your child has perfect attendance—this is rare indeed—

If your Church School cuts no class time for special festivals most parishes cut four or five Sundays—

If all of these conditions are met, your child will receive the astonishing total of thirty-three and one-half hours of instruction, or, assuming a six-hour secular school day, the equivalent of five-and-one-half school days—a little over a week—per year.

If you subtract the average five Sundays for illness; two for family trips, and four for special festivals—this leaves 22 hours and 40 minutes of instruction a year, or less than four regular school days.

What teaching genius can hold interest and develop group rapport for discussion when a different group is present each Sunday?

Who can expect a pupil to remember anything of importance, even his teacher's name, when he hasn't had a lesson in over two weeks?

What parent has the temerity to criticise the course, the teacher, or the Church School, until he has at least gotten there on time with his child every Sunday, barring illness?

As a parent, what kind of spiritual teacher are you, yourself? What spiritual attitude is your child learning from your Sunday schedule?

What price that extra hour of sleep? What price that TV show? What price that leisure Sunday morning?

TIMEER, 1900



a Diocesan Report

The Fast - Moving Fifties

Here are some of the interesting programs
and projects now under way in
our continental dioceses and districts

THE cold war has undoubtedly been the most important single concern of the Fifties. But militancy has not been the sole preserve of statesmen, nationalists and Communists these past few years.

Reports of the Bishop's Flying Squadron, the Mission Minute Men, the Sword of the Spirit, and a missionary invasion of the Ozarks, make this evident in a survey of the current activities of dioceses and missionary districts in the continental United States.

The "Flying Squadron" is composed of twenty-seven clergymen in the Diocese of New Jersey; the "Bishop" is the Rt. Rev. Alfred L. Banyard, Bishop of New Jersey. Each squadron member is the spokesman for one of the Church's domestic or overseas missionary districts. He collects information about the district and is available to speak to all kinds of church gatherings in preparation for the Every Member Canvass.

This Mission Minute Men are lay-

men in the Diocese of Louisiana who agree to contribute at least \$10,000 to mission support once each year on call from the Bishop. Since the inception of this program in 1956, three new church building sites and a house for a married seminarian at the University of the South have been provided.

The Sword of the Spirit movement recently entered its third and final phase in the Diocese of West Virginia. The plan is a flexible one, for "you cannot fit the Holy Spirit into a man-made chronology or time schedule," says the Rt. Rev. Wilburn C. Campbell, Bishop of West Virginia.

The first phase called for the deepening of the spiritual life of the clergy and the leaders. Then followed a deepening of the spiritual life and witness within the total life of each congregation. Then, and only then, could come the reaching out to bring the unchurched into a vital relationship with Christ and His Church.

The program of prayer, study, and

vection will conclude with "Crusade Veeks," during which teams of lergymen will visit and assist each of he local congregations in their reaching out." Advent visitations by he Bishop will follow.

In the course of the three-year novement there has been an emphasis on celebrations of the Holy Comnunion in homes. The name of the Sword of the Spirit movement comes from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (6:13-17).

All this militant activity will require eadership and cooperation. In the lioceses of Virginia, Southwestern Virginia, and Southern Virginia, a ridiocesan bishops' advisory council has been organized to screen applicants for the ordained ministry.

It is certain that future clergy merging from this and other screenng projects will have increasingly arge numbers of Christ's soldiers to ead. Two programs with this objecive in mind are those in Erie and South Florida.

"It certainly should not take the efforts of ten active communicants each year to bring one unchurched person to Christ through His Church," ays the Rt. Rev. Henry L. Louttit, Bishop of South Florida. The Bishop hallenged his people to present for confirmation each year a class numbering at least 10 per cent of the eported communicant strength.

Growth and South Florida are ynonymous. This is a diocese in which seventy-nine mission congregations have been organized since 1951. Twenty-one of these are now upporting parishes.

A jubilee program of evangelism ecently concluded the fiftieth anniersary convention of the Diocese of Erie. The carefully planned program began with thousands of calls on thready active members, who were sked to subscribe to a Rule of Life. Calls were also made on the inactive and the unchurched.

Various methods were used by paricipating congregations. Among these were: preaching missions, newspaper advertising and publicity, corporate communions, Parish Life missions, parish workshops, neighborhood meetings, parish guides, prayer groups, study groups, days of dedication, and films and reading material.

Headquarters are essential for any battle, including that for the souls of men. In Cleveland new headquarters will soon be completed for the Diocese of Ohio. The building will also house the Cleveland Church Federation, the Inner City Protestant Parish, the Big Brothers, and the Research Council. As the Rt. Rev. Nelson M. Burroughs recently observed, "This is an ecumenical center in fact."

West of the Mississippi, one can look in almost any direction for a glimpse of further field action. For example, one may select U.S. Highway 66 as a typical route down which the Church is marching.

In St. Louis, the Cathedral of the Diocese of Missouri has recently undergone extensive repairs. On into the Diocese of West Missouri, the "missionary invasion of the Ozarks" is being carried out in such small towns as Branson, Noel, and Camdenton.

A million tourists a year stop at the Chapel of the Guardian Angel, at Frontier City on Highway 66 just outside Oklahoma City. When Frontier City, a replica of an Old West town, was being built three years ago, it seemed the obvious location for a different kind of mission. The Diocese of Oklahoma erected a little log chapel, complete with an old railroad bell which signals the beginning of services.

Hundreds of thousands of tourists have entered and inspected an Episcopal church for the first time here; many of them have remained for regular services of worship in the Diocese of Oklahoma.

In the Diocese of New Mexico and Southwest Texas is the House of St. Luke the Physician, a Church-related

continued on next page



DOROTHY L. SAYERS

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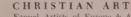
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The Fast-Moving Fifties

continued

nursing and convalescent home in Santa Fe. Here in a ranch style home, with thick walls and beamed ceiling, ambulatory and bed-bound patients of moderate means are accepted and cared for without regard to race or creed.

Proceeding further west, the Episcopalian would particularly notice the many new churches being built in the Diocese of Arizona before he detours into the Missionary District of Nevada, which encompasses the fastest growing state in the Union.

In California, "We cannot build churches fast enough," says the Rt. Rev. Sumner F. D. Walters, Bishop of San Joaquin. By 1961 his growing missionary district hopes to become a diocese.

In other sections of the West Coast, from the rugged Diocese of Olympia to sprawling Los Angeles, church extension has been by far the most important concern of the Fifties. The era of the cold war has been no time for just garrison duty on the part of the Church. And more militancy seems to be called for in the years to come.

> (See page 65 for a report on the Sixties)

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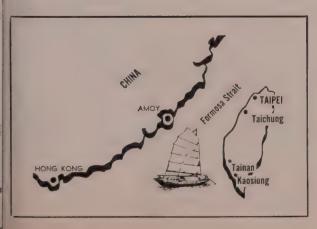
PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH CANDIES Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania



Mrs. Gilson looks on as her husband, the Rev. Charles P. Gilson, missionary to Taiwan, greets S. L. Woo, member of St. John's parish, Taipei, and a visitor. The service here is one of many conducted by Canon Gilson in various towns on the island.

MISSIONARY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

photographed by DORIS NIEH



E'D like you to meet Dorothy Gilson. You may very well have a great deal in common with her, for she is active in the women's work of the Church. She attends their regular meetings in the church, has two meetings each month in her own home, belongs to a prayer group, and does parish visiting. She conducts a Bible class which meets in her home every Wednesday evening. Quite a few of her weekends are spent travelling with her husband. And she runs an attractive home with the aid of one helper.

Her children are married and living away from home—far away, in fact. Son Charles, Jr., is assistant general manager of the American Express Company

continued on page 30



Mrs. Gison center, conducts a weekly Bible and English class in the living room of her attractive home. Many of her stu-



Studying Chinese is a daily item in the Gilson schedule. Canon Gilson concentrates on the language as it is used in the Chinese-language services he conducts. Mrs. Gilson is improving her reading and conversation. She now speaks Mandarin quite fluently and writes some of the words.



Being the wife of a missionary
requires extraordinary adaptability
and energetic dedication
to your husband's work

in the Chinese Army.



Mrs. Gilson teaches Tang, their cook, to make tarts. Tang has earned to cook American dishes but adds pinches of Oriental pices that effect startling changes. He claims to prefer his own Chinese foods, but "samples" everything "foreign" with glee.



Twice a month the Ladies' Guild of St. John's meets in the Gilson home. Mrs. Gilson and Mrs. Tsan are cutting out Chinese robes to be sold in the United States to supplement mission funds. Cartons of clothing in background are for needy families.

Missionary Without Portfolio

continued

in London. Son Benjamin is a doctor, now serving in the U.S. Navy and stationed in Japan with his wife and two children.

Mrs. Gilson does all of these things on the island of Taiwan (formerly Formosa), where she is a missionary wife. The meetings at the church, and each month in her home, are to help produce articles of Chinese handwork. The Bible class is also an English class, and most of her students are officers in the Chinese Army. Those weekends travelling with her husband, the Rev. Charles P. Gilson, Episcopal missionary, are quite unlike any you and I are likely to know.

The Gilsons cover vast numbers of miles in their travels over this, the Church's newest missionary district. Their schedule takes them south three times a month, visiting the churches in Taiwan, Chiayl, Kaohsiung, and Kangshan. Churches in Taichung and Chading are visited as services can be fitted in.

On the fourth Sunday of the month, for example, Canon Gilson has a service in Tainan at 8:30 A.M. This is a celebration of the Holy Communion in English for American

military personnel stationed there, but a number of Chinese attend also.

Then they go to Kaohsiung for Holy Communion in Chinese at 10:30. After lunch in Kaohsiung—which is some 250 miles south of their home base in Taipei—they go back to Kangshan for another service of Holy Communion in Chinese, at three o'clock. Then back to Tainan at about 5:30. This long day may also include a service, in English, for United States personnel in Kaohsiung, fitted in at about 11:45 A.M.

The Gilsons travel by automobile, unless prevented by typhoons and floods. The highways are good, but the driving is hazardous because of the swarms of people, oxcarts, bicycles, trucks, chickens, and children. Pedestrians go on the principle that one can go into the road at any time without looking, because if a car is coming it will (naturally) honk.

The fastest trucks, with the most chance-taking drivers, are those bringing live pigs to Taipei. The object—to get the livestock to Taiwan's capital alive—seems, at times, to be lost sight of. The Gilsons call the trucks "the Pig Express." On their travels the Gilsons invariably see a truck or bus off the road, on its side or upside down. Three-wheel trucks of Japanese make are very common, and are said to be difficult to control

at the high speeds their drivers pe sist in maintaining.

The Gilsons first went to China i 1946, when Mr. Gilson, still a lay man, was working as mission treasurer for the Episcopal Church i Shanghai. Mrs. Gilson taught course in religion and in English at the mission's school for girls, St. Mary Hall. In 1948 Mr. Gilson begastudying for Holy Orders, and wa ordained deacon in Shanghai i 1950. The Gilsons left mainlan China in 1950, fifteen months after the Communists had taken over.

They returned to the United State to serve three mission churches in Rhode Island. Later, Mr. Gilson became rector of the Church of Similar Michael and All Angels in Rumford Rhode Island. In 1955 he became Archdeacon of Rhode Island.

Although the Gilsons were happy they longed to go back to China. The opportunity came in 1958, and the Gilsons arrived in Taiwan in August of that year.

Their life is hectic and happy Working with people she loves, Do othy Gilson thoroughly integrates he activities into the work of her huband and the congregations he serve Although, in the Episcopal Churcofficially, the rule books don't countives as missionaries, what do yo think?



There are now seven missions on Taiwan. A pleasurable duty for Canon and Mrs. Gilson is checking on the steady growth and progress in their district.

New Church and parish house at Kangshan (left) are now completed.



the Bishop of Montana explores, in a most unusual way, an all-too-usual — and painful — problem in church life

The Bishop of Bumbleton swung around in his swivel chair and once more faced the earnest Reverend J. Walter Tarp (Kenosis Seminary, B. D., '60). The conventional niceties of inquiring into the nature of each other's health and respective families had been dutifully observed, and all of its possibilities exhausted.

"Well, Tarp," resumed the Bishop, "after much prayerful consideration I have decided to appoint you Vicar of St. Lethargus Mission at Sunken Heights. You should regard this as a real challenge, to which I trust you will respond. Unfortunately, there has been a succession of clergy there, sixty-three in sixty-five years, to be exact. I would like to have you break the record and stay three years.

"Things were going along well there during the sixteen months that Father Censable was there," the Bishop continued. "It was indeed unfortunate for the congregation that he accepted a call to a wider field of service before he had really gotten started.

"In the past year, however, until the Rev. Mr. Scarph received appointment to a strategic post in the Diocese of Metropole, St. Lethargus gave every indication of coming into its own. This year

continued on next page

What really happened to the Reverend J. Walter Tarp

by W. CHANDLER STERLING



What really happened to the

Reverend J. Walter Tarp?

continued

they celebrate their sixty-fifth year as a mission, and there is a good spirit there. The Warden himself told me that they expect to pay their Diocesan Assessment in full this year and will try to pay part of their Apportionment as well. So, young man, I am counting on you to rally the people and make great strides for the Kingdom."

With these words the interview came to an end. The Reverend J. Walter Tarp made final arrangements for moving to Sunken Heights with his wife and infant daughter.

The arrival of the Tarp family in Sunken Heights was marked by a reception on Wednesday evening following his first Sunday service, heralded by the Sunken Heights Evening News announcement of "Reverend Tarp's" entry into the religious and social life of the community. Everyone was genuinely pleased to meet and greet the new Vicar and his lovely wife.

For the next several weeks everything went well. He had indeed been called to serve a happy congregation. The young man surprised everyone by conducting services before a filled church every Sunday, and, on Christmas Eve, folding chairs had to be carried in from the Guild Hall. For the first time in eight years there were acolytes at all services, and on the Saturday before Easter there were seventeen baptisms.

At the Vestry committee meeting on the second Monday after Easter (which didn't meet until nine o'clock because of the Chamber of Commerce banquet), it was voted to pay the Diocesan Assessment in full through April. Furthermore, it was moved that the Vicar be given a raise of twenty-five dollars a month, provided that the Diocesan Council would not deduct that amount from their share of the support of the work at St. Lethargus.

There was a final motion that a rubber mat be purchased for the front step to the church with "Welcome" stamped on it to announce the cordial warmth and good will of the oldest church in town. Harry Miterbox, proprietor of the hardware store, interrupted proceedings to announce that it would be a gift. The meeting adjourned amidst a sea of good feeling.

During the winter months the Reverend J. Walter Tarp had been successful in getting some of the men to give of their time and talent in the evening to renovate the Guild Hall and varnish the Bishop's Chair. The ladies of the Guild caught the spirit and put up new curtains as well as purchasing a new second-hand refrigerator to go with the hot plate that they bought a year ago in time for the Shrove Tuesday Pancake Supper. Everyone was genuinely happy. "He is such a fine young man," they would say to each other, "and he has such a lovely wife. I do hope that they will stay."

On the last Sunday in May, the Bishop came for confirmation. Both he and the congregation were surprised by the size of the class. There were eleven children and eight adults. A few of the congregation were startled to see "Dice" Lushwell in the class, along with his wife, whose mother was on the Altar Guild. (Dice was bartender on week-ends at the Buffalo Club, and was otherwise employed as a used car salesman during the week.)

Any apprehension at this turn of events, however, was quickly dissipated by the assurance of Mr. Sitwell, the Vice-President of the First National Bank, who fairly beamed when he declared that "The Vicar is a fine young man, and he has such a lovely wife, and we all do hope that he will stay, Bishop."

There was some concern expressed at the July meeting of the Vestry committee over their financial ability to get through the summer. And would the Vicar please explain why he is unwilling to count his two weeks at Church camp as part of his vacation. And, oh yes, did the Vicar really feel that it was necessary to join the Volunteer Fire Department? Everybody knows what goes on at their barbecues, and it may not be wise to be seen with them too often.

Then Harvey Quiverlip, the Clerk of the Vestry committee, said he didn't want to be critical but his wife was quite upset because she heard that Mrs. Tarp hadn't called on Mrs. Grundy since before Easter, and we've got to handle her with kid gloves because she might leave the church something in her will. The meeting was adjourned on an unhappy and apprehensive note.

Nothing came of it right away because some of the larger pledgers got together at the Pine Cone Cafe and pa up for the year in advance. It look like everything would go along all rig until the Every Member Canvass. B Vicar Tarp ran into considerable di ficulty in procuring Sunday scho When rolle teachers. September around there were teachers still need for the sixth grade boys and the eigh grade girls, as well as two more in the primary department, and someone take over the Little Helpers and kee the Cradle Roll up-to-date.

The church attendance had n picked up by the middle of Octob and the Vicar was taken to task for selecting unfamiliar hymns and spen ing too much time at the Corner Dru Matters came to a head a few days lat when it was learned that the Reverent J. Walter Tarp had privately baptize Charlie Cornstubble, who operated the Rendering Works, along with his wifund six children. And that Mr. Cor stubble was helping in the prima department.

Fast on the heels of this disconcering news followed the word that the Vicar was seen coming out of the Bufalo Club last Saturday holding up Ji Corker, getting him into a car and driving him home. The Van Scroogi had already begun to attend the Corgegational Church again, and the Harpmuch family had cancelled the pledge (\$39 a year).

Coincident with these fast movievents, there appeared a classified ada Church Magazine:

Position wanted: Experienced prie Prayer Book Churchman, seeks correpondence with Vestries seeking gressive Rector. Good administratable preacher, teacher, youth wo Salary secondary consideration. De x7m34.

On Epiphany Sunday the Revered J. Walter Tarp announced to the congregation that, after prayerful conseration, he had accepted a call to come Rector of St. Martha's-at-Eend-of-the-Rope in the Diocese Amazonia. And this same Sunday Lay Reader-in-Charge at St. Martha's made a similar announcement. Evenone was cheered when informed the was a fine young man and that thad a lovely wife and that we all he will stay.

What about St. Lethargus Chur Well, it entered its sixty-sixth years a mission congregation. The tragedy is that no one really km what happened, and that no individual is to blame, and no one seems to up a

stand that when the new man comes next June the whole process will be repeated in much the same manner.

Hardly anyone seems to realize that this senseless cycle is repeated over and over again throughout the Church. It is a rare priest who has not been through it, and wondered, and perhaps had his heart broken. What really happened to the Reverend J. Walter Tarp?

I am he. I experienced J. Walter Tarp's disenchantment in four mission congregations at the same time. The impact of this experience determined me to discover the cause of the malady.

Why is it so? Why? Well, to begin with, a congregation in a small community usually consists of about one per cent of the population. This one per cent is like the little bear's chair. It's just the right size group for a person to have identity as an individual and to be of a very real and practical value. He is needed physically to take up space in church. He is needed to take up the financial slack. He is needed to continue the spiritual idea, the church's reason for being. He is vitally necessary to the welfare of the whole. The loss of each person is felt. He really counts.

The Tarps of this world, and the whole host of men who have placed themselves under God in their vocation to the Church's ministry, enter into this picture filled with a natural and wholesome desire for the work to flourish under their hand, by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Steps are taken to put this process in motion. Then the troubles begin. For newcomers and converts are unconsciously recognized as a threat to the security and identification of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day at St. Lethargus, their church.

This influx of outsiders dilutes the importance of any individual member. The new people take up room and the pillar is not as likely to be missed on Sunday. The new people assist with the expenses by their pledges (which are invariably larger than the Oldtimers'). The new people work actively to extend the Cause of the Kingdom, and the old identity is in danger of being lost. No longer does St. Lethargus depend upon the remnant, and the remnant doesn't like it, naturally enough. They do not understand what has happened, and what their conventional thinking has done to them through the lean years.

The obvious thing for the remnant

to do is to cause the removal of the source of these changes. This means Tarp. He acts accordingly. He seeks a happier field for work. Often the revolution becomes an open issue when a member of the community for some years, and having questionable social status (such as Mrs. Cornstubble) enters the picture. It is then that the Church of Christ becomes the private chapel, and the desire is emphatically expressed that the Vicar must be the Chaplain, and no more.

There are also other reasons related to this, but the Reverend J. Walter Tarp didn't stay around long enough to find out what they were.

What he might have done would have been to meet with the more thoughtful and penetrable members of the congregation and discuss the dynamics of the whole process with them.

I did exactly this and found most of our people willing to consider their group condition, this sickness that destroys a congregation in the noonday. I met a general willingness to breach the wall that had been protectively built up for years, thus allowing the church to get on with her real task—redeeming the community.

It simply did not occur to these good people that they were unknowingly part of a process that was stifling the life of the church. Once understood, a new life can come into the fellowship, with some pain of birth, of course, but necessary and well worth it. This throws off the sin that clings, that which keeps the Church from being the kind of a Body that God intends Her to be. For in the hand of the Lord, there is a cup. It is full mixed. He poureth it out to all who will drink.

In the NOVEMBER Issue

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Who's got a nickel for the Jukebox?

The Young People of Trinity Church discuss a situation facing hundred of parishes today. Is your church reaching any decisions on this vital matter? Here is an episode from Chad Walsh's dramatic new book about young people in the Church, "The Rough Years."

by CHAD WALS.

OUR SPEAKER this evening is the Reverend Doctor Bowman, whom I have the honor to present," Peter Randall said, and sat down.

A round of applause and appreciative titters rewarded his words. Dr. Bowman stood up at the head table in the dining hall and looked about. Attendance fair, he noted. Attendance at the Young People's Fellowship had a way of fluctuating in inverse ratio to the number of high school weekend events. His eye expertly traveled around. The old faithfuls were there. Betty was near the front with Steve. Tom sat in the back by Helen Greenwood, but that was probably coincidence. Bill Pendleton was in the middle, bending over with a confident laugh to whisper something to the girl beside him.

He would put it on the line straight, Dr. Bowman quickly decided, with no attempt at the urbane lightness of touch which sometimes seemed to be the trademark of the Episcopal Church. "I asked your president for a chance to speak to you this evening," he began. "This morning we had our monthly corporate Communion. We've just now experienced the fellowship of the table and we have worshipped God in Evening Prayer. If all this hasn't made our minds and hearts

a little more open to Him, we're pretty hopeless cases

Dr. Bowman paused and looked around. Everyor even Bill Pendleton, was listening intently. Some we frowning with a touch of apprehension, as though to serious tone of his beginning had aroused vague, nameless fears.

"Let's begin with a sociological fact," Dr. Bowm continued. "Trinity Church is in a changing neighborhood. It used to be in the most fashionable part town. The area around here has become very mix in every way. Beautiful old houses are divided up in rooms and flats, little factories have sprung up ho and there. And of course you know what's happen to the population. I daresay that if you took a cens you'd find that less than five per cent of the people a radius of a quarter of a mile are Episcopalians. I majority are nothing or are nominal Roman Cathola sometimes very nominal."

Dr. Bowman looked around again. The same integazes were fixed upon him. A wary look had coninto Bill's eyes. He was on guard.

"The most recent wave of immigrants is the Puer Ricans," Dr. Bowman went on, "They have particular problems. They're at the tail end of everything, so

continued on next p

as housing opportunities. Because of language difficulties, they don't feel at home in the Roman Catholic churches. Many of these people are religiously adrift; their ties were weak to begin with, and often the ties have been altogether cut in America.

"Trinity is a very pleasant church. I love its quiet serenity. I love the easy friendship and understanding that exist among its parishioners, but time is-catching up with us. Trinity Church has three choices. One is to concentrate on holding the loyalty of its present members, so that even if they move to the suburbs they will continue to worship here. We might be able to do this for one generation, even two. We couldn't do it forever. So there's a second alternative."

Dr. Bowman stopped and stared off in the distance. The pause lengthened. Here and there someone scraped impatient shoes against the floor.

"The second choice is to shut up shop here and builtd a new church out in the suburbs. In that way we would be following our people in order to minister to them."

Another pause. The look of apprehension and wariness in Bill Pendleton's face had deepened into a set expression.

"The third possibility," Dr. Bowman continued, "is to stay right here and do everything possible to attract and serve the people who actually live near the church." He paused again, then slowly continued. "For that to work, it means that all of us who are communicants of the Church are going to need some stretching of imagination, heart, and mind. It means inviting into fellowship a mixture of people with all sorts of national backgrounds, accents, and complexions."

Dr. Bowman's voice trailed away. When he spoke again, his voice was lower. "I wonder if it would work. It's asking a lot of human nature." His voice grew stronger. "I've been having a series of talks with the vestry. We don't want to plunge in half-cocked on anything as difficult and challenging as this. If it's going to succeed, it'll have to have pretty solid support from the vestry, the congregation—and the YPF. You've a key role in my daydreams."

There was a stir of excitement in the faces before him. Some relaxed with pleasure. Others took on an added tenseness.

"Part of the over-all plan," Dr. Bowman continued, "would be to set up a special Spanish Eucharist, probably at nine o'clock. This would be mainly for the benefit of the older Puerto Ricans who don't know English well. I guess I can manage the language well enough to read the service, as long as no one asks me questions in Spanish. If we do go ahead and broaden the base of the church, and it begins to catch on among the Puerto Ricans, we'll try to bring in a Spanish-speaking curate."

The faces in front of him were perceptibly livelier now, with a mounting excitement. "Mind you," Dr. Bowman went on, "none of this is even in the blueprint stage yet. Nothing has been definitely decided. I've got a hardheaded vestry, and maybe it's a good thing.

They keep my feet on the ground. But what I want to find out—and then I'll report it back to the vestry—is how you here feel about all this. Let's make it specific. In the first place, if we go ahead, are you willing to welcome into the YPF any high-school-age boys and girls who want to join, regardless of their background? And I mean really welcome them, accept them as part of the group, and take them into your activities. That's the first question. I'd like you to be thinking about it.

"The second question is the special thing I had in mind. All of you know about the Stalwarts, the group of North Side boys. As far as I know, it isn't exactly a criminal gang, but they could easily slip over into delinquency. Now what I want to suggest is this: What would you think of inviting the Stalwarts to hold their meetings in the parish house? We could also encourage any of them who were interested to join the YPF. As I see it, there would be two advantages in bringing the Stalwarts under this roof. It might give them a new orientation and keep them out of trouble, and it would give us some small-scale experience to see how broadening the base of Trinity Church would work out in practice. If the experiment went well, I think the vestry and congregation would take notice. But it's up to you. I can't force anything down your throats, and I wouldn't if I could."

Dr. Bowman suddenly smiled and turned to Pete Randall. "I guess this senator has ended his filibuster," he said. "No, he hasn't—one more thing. I don't know whether I can put this into words. I am haunted by a dream, an ideal. I have a picture in my mind and heart of what the Church is in essence and what Trinity Episcopal Church might become in practice. The Church is a place where all are welcome because all are equally precious in the sight of God. It is a place where differences of class and income and background don't vanish but simply become unimportant because there is one Christ, and He is all in all. We could be that kind of church. That's all. I hadn't meant to preach."

Dr. Bowman sat down and looked off once more into space. Pete Randall rose and swallowed hard. "You've all heard what our rector had to say. He wants an expression of opinion about taking these new people from the North Side into the YPF. All those in favor say 'Aye.'"

"Just a minute," Dr. Bowman said, leaping up. "Excuse me for interrupting. I think the YPF ought to discuss all this very carefully and prayerfully, and I doubt that you're going to be ready for any vote tonight. Wouldn't it be better to devote this evening to an initial discussion and then think about it a few weeks before trying to crystallize the opinion of the group? At least that seems the best way to me. And one other thing. I'm going to excuse myself now, so I won't be tempted to dominate the discussion."

"You don't need to leave," Pete assured him. "We're glad to have you here."

"Thanks," said Dr. Bowman with a wide smile, "but

continued on next page

The Rough Years

continued

I've got a half-read copy of *The New Yorker* back home. If you'll excuse me . . ." He left to the sound of scattered handclaps.

"Well," said Peter, "we've got something solid to think about. Any comments?"

Everybody looked at everybody else and then at Pete. Little whispered conversations began to break out. "Would it mean we'd have to invite them to all our dances?" "Would they want to come, anyway?" "Would they really mix?"

"Can't hear them!" Mr. Steinbrecher, the lay counselor, shouted.

"Speak up!" Pete pleaded. "Talk loud enough for everybody to hear."

There was a hush, but no one spoke up.

"All right," Bill Pendleton said, rising. "If nobody else will say anything. I think it's a noble idea but completely impractical, and I'm against it." He sank down.

"Any other comments?" Pete asked and looked hopefully around. Another silence. "Has Bill voiced the sentiments of everybody?" He looked around desperately. "Anybody with any ideas? Come on, guys. Helen, what do you think?"

Helen Greenwood seemed to become smaller and less conspicuous in her seat. "I think . . ." she said in a low voice and stopped.

"Louder, please," Pete pleaded.

Helen spoke a little louder. "I think they wouldn't mix very well."

"Thank you, Helen," the president said. "Anybody else?" An uneasy pause. "Am I to take it that everybody agrees with the two who have spoken? Then let's go on to our next item of business."

"All right, all right," said Tom, leaping up. "If nobody else will do it, I will. I'm for the idea. Even if my Dad did dream it up, it's a good idea, and I'm for it. Trinity Church can continue as it is and be a very pleasant little club for the right people and wither away as it deserves to, or it can take a deep breath and go Christian."

"Well, that's giving us a lot to think about," Pete said. "Does anybody else feel the way Tom does?"

"I do!" several voices from different parts of the room said eagerly.

Steve Hadley slowly rose from his seat and looked around. He cleared his throat. "Seems to me—I mean—if we can get along with those guys in school, why can't we get along with them here? I think Dr. Bowman's got a point when he says that this church ought to serve the people who live all around here. I guess I'm for it."

Steve sat down. For a second he frowned as he remembered the Omega Alphas which he was still thinking of joining. Their membership was limited to "Christians of Caucasian stock."

"Any more comments?" the president asked.

Bill Pendleton arose, stuck his hands in his pocket and slowly looked from face to face. He paused wi a public speaker's sense of timing. One of his tw older brothers was a member of the House of Repr sentatives, and the other was a rising TV star; a sen of the magic and power of language seemed to run the family. Bill's mother had died of cancer a fe years after he was born, and his brothers, before the went away, had been as much like solicitous uncles ordinary brothers. Bill dragged the delay out to the last possible second. "Mr. Chairman, we have hear the eloquent pleas of the rectory crowd. I do not hop to match either their eloquence or their influence. have no inside track in these matters, but perhaps can at least say how this problem seems to a run-o the-mill garden-variety Christian."

Bill looked around again and slowly resumed. " theory, the idealists are right, completely right. If v make it to heaven, we certainly aren't going to wor about the language, education, race, or backgroun of anybody there. And they won't worry about us. B we aren't living in heaven. We're living in Blanto We have to take social realities into account. Loc at us here in the YPF. To the sociologist, we're a pret homogeneous group—from middle-middle to upper upper, mostly. It ought to be easy for us to get along t gether, to understand one another, to practice Christia love. But we're always tangling, always antagonizing one another, always getting upset. If we do such lame job of being Christians among ourselves, wh are the chances of our doing even as good a job wh we bring in a lot of people with completely differe backgrounds? Let's be realistic."

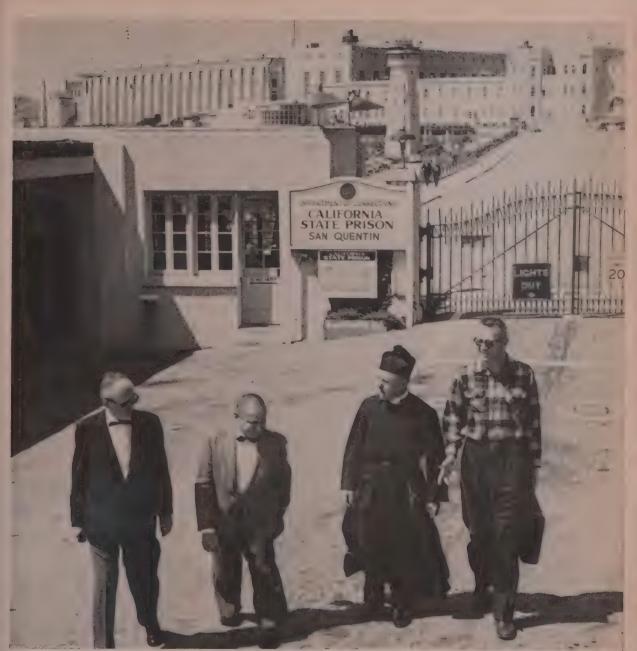
Bill looked around for so long that the preside was almost ready to speak. Then Bill added quiet "Ideally, yes. Practically, no. Remember back in confirmation class when we were told that humility wone of the great Christian virtues? Let's practice Let's not overestimate our degree of Christian communent. We're beginners and have a long way to with all due respect to the rectory crowd, I say looke if we can make a real go of acting like Christian among ourselves for a few months. If we succeed, if be time to talk about bringing in every Tom, Dispand Harry."

A slight sharpness came into Bill's voice as finished. He looked around, laughed good-natured and sat down.

Well," said Peter. "Any more discussion?"

Several voices rose in a confused clamor. "I make turn on the jukebox," somebody said at the bar There was a wave of relaxed laughter throughout

"Let's all agree to think about everything that's b said tonight," Peter suggested. "Then we can take up again at a meeting a few weeks from now. O who's got a nickel for the jukebox?"



Chaplain Tod W. Ewald leaves prison with some of the regular lay in nisters" who accompany him to pray and visit with the inmates of California's prison of greatest security. San Quentin is not to be concessed with Alcotrac trie nearby Federal pentientiary on an island in San Francisco Bay.

San Quentin Is Their Beat

THIS IS A STORY ABOUT EPISCOPALIANS WHO GO TO PRISON EVERY MONTH

Theirs is a ministry of the laity which is part of the work of Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church, Corte Madera, California, the parish nearest to San Quentin Prison on the shores of San Francisco Bay.

by Elizabeth Bussing

continued on next page



Allen Smith of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew visits informally with a prisoner at San Quentin. The Episcopal Church currently ministers to some forty men in a San Quentin population of about five thousand.

At 9 o'clock on one Saturday morning each month, five or six members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, national fellowship of Episcopal men, join the Rev. Tod W. Ewald, rector of Holy Innocents' Church, Corte Madera, California, for the short trip to prison.

Typical of the prison visitors is Allen Smith, forty. Driving the thirty miles from his home in Berkeley on a recent Saturday morning—over the Bay Bridge and Golden Gate Bridge to Corte Madera—he passed cars laden with impedimenta for family camping at Yosemite and saw hundreds of small sailboats manned by fathers and sons. He wondered whether he was "neglecting" wife and children to give nearly a day to a work which shows little result. Yet he seldom misses his San Quentin date.

Davis Brown, a self-employed businessman from Oakland, another of the Brotherhood, explained why they go so consistently on these prison visits. "There are men in prison who have had no other visitors in fourteen years. You can't let them down.

"We talk about anything the men bring up; however, we do not inquire about length of sentence, what crime they have committed, or capital punishment, unless the prisoners bring up these touchy subjects. When the service begins we kneel among the men, help those who aren't familiar with the Prayer Book to find their places, and receive the Sacrament with them. This is a great experience, kneeling shoulder to shoulder at the Communion rail with men who are like you except that you are free and they are not.

"You might hear a sermon on the Communion of Saints in a pleasant church without its meaning much, but pray together with convicted criminals and you understand how everything any of us does affects all the rest. The prisoners contribute as much to us as we to them as we become friends," he continues. Last Christmas Davis Brown sent greetings to all the men on the chaplain's list. A Jewish boy who had visited the chapel once or twice summed up

the attitude of many when he re plied, "Dear Dave," he wrote, "eve though we haven't met personally feel as though we have been friend for a long time. Your card arrive yesterday and words cannot describ my feelings. I have never sent Chris mas cards nor received them, by this year I seem to have friends wh are thinking of me, and it makes n stop to wonder if maybe I have bee off the track. As you may know have been a Jew for many years, an have been sorely lacking in peace of mind. I came to services by invita tion one Saturday and I have bee going ever since."

Although the prisoners enjoy the Saturday mornings, the visitors have moments of soul searching when the question whether it is worth while. The project is not always pleasant and it takes a lot of time. Dave Brown says further: "Although we know the prisoners like to see us we wonder sometimes if we go because we are curious or because doing good makes us feel better. I have a lot of sins to repent and maybe fellowship with those who have been 'caugh in their sins will help to balance things."

Ken Molino, who took the pictur for this article, lives near Corte M dera. He says, "You can see that takes a lot of courage for a prison to get mixed up in religious service Such an activity may mark him as softy or a prig in the eyes of his follow convicts. In prison the approv of your fellows is vital—it may quite literally the difference betwee life and death. Father Ewald or viously has the respect of the prispopulation—he walks across 1 yard in his cassock without guard fear."

One day Ken Molino heard healking to the prisoners about necessity of personal discipline a standing up to one's problem: "Ye think you have a bum beef—look the Lord. Everyone was on back," Father Ewald said.

In addition to the monthly Eucrist, the chaplain spends two aftenoons a month counseling, instruing for confirmation, hearing cressions, and helping prisoners with



personal problems. Sometimes through a friend or fellow minister in a distant city he can trace a wife or child who has not written—for a man in prison who does not hear from those he loves can go almost literally mad with worry.

Frequently the most urgent need is to find a job for a convict so that he may be paroled. Sometimes a prisoner asks the chaplain to intercede with the authorities so that he may be permitted to learn a new trade or perhaps request a transfer from one cell to another because of tension with a cell-mate.

The Episcopal chaplain and his lay colleagues currently minister to forty men out of a San Quentin population of about five thousand. Of those to whom the Church has ministered in the last ten years, 80 per cent have made good on the outside—more than double the average. "Of those who come out boasting that they can make the grade, most go back," Father Ewald says; "but of those who have 'got religion' and determine by the grace of God to make good, the chances are for success."

One prisoner, John, out of gratitude for the help he got from Father Ewald during a San Quentin term, told me his story. Since the degradation of five years in prison, John has lived for the past ten years a constructive life of service to the Church and community. But the road back to being an independent citizen was a tortuous one.

"It is not only unbearably lonely," he says, "but you never finish paying for your crime." In California it is against the law for an ex-prisoner to vote again, run for office, or be a public official. A man who has been in prison for any length of time has lost his human contacts and his friends. He has difficulty finding employment because people are hesitant to hire an ex-convict. It is difficult to develop the necessary self-confidence and courage to make the adjustment to a life of freedom. It is at this critical time that the proper kind of guidance can rescue him from despair.

continued on next page

A parolee-guest helps the Chaplain's wife with her hillside garden and household chores until he is well started in a new job.

Everyone knows about Mrs. Ewald's "guests" now, but at first it was a secret that the strangers at the rectory were ex-convicts. The record of Father Ewald's prisoners who do not return to prison is remarkable—more than double the average.



Use this valuable book for a more successful canvass . . .

YOUR MONEY AND YOUR CHURCH

By Richard Byfield and James P. Shaw

Here are practical solutions to your church financing problems, as outlined by two canons of the Episcopal Diocese of California. The program they present is centered around tithing, which, they point out, has such important by-products as increased church attendance, new interest in study groups, and a whole new tone in the life of the church. "The style is fresh and inviting. The approach is good—theology first and then practical steps. The book is one of the better volumes on the subject to appear in the last few years."

---EDWARD K. ROGERS, in The Lutheran. Order your copy today. \$3.95 at all book-sellers, or direct from

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continued

John's early life was not abnormal. He lived in various parts of the country, went to Sunday school and church. Following a young marrieds' tiff, his wife went home to mother. Twenty-seven, confused, feeling utterly rejected, he made his one and only slip. After serving two years of an indeterminate sentence (during which his wife divorced him) he was paroled and found himself on the streets of San Francisco with the customary state allotment of forty dollars in cash and two suits of clothes.

Without friends, forbidden to associate with any of his prison pals, living in a rented room and working at night in a factory, he attended school by day. Offered a tempting business opportunity which seemed too good to miss, he violated parole. John was dragged back to prison in the middle of the night.

That night, in despair, he determined not to go on living and in the morning convinced the authorities that he had to have a few minutes in his office to finish some important chore. There he tried unsuccessfully to commit suicide. Kneeling he petitioned, "Dear God, please take me." Suddenly he felt a strong and supportive Presence. He has never lost the sense of the Presence of God which came to him in that hour—largely because of a chaplain's understanding and encouragement.

Returned to San Quentin, John was fortunate in being assigned to help Father Ewald in the prison chapel. He studied in the penitentiary school and had plenty of time to think.

"I began to speculate that many conventional ideas of morality may not be what God thinks is right. For instance, the penitent thief had no time for 'amendment of life' but God accepted him. And so I came to see that God accepted me. Through the chaplain's counselling my prayer life deepened and I became more confident.

"Finally the Board paroled me to Father Ewald, who found me a job. I shall never forget the day I walked through the prison gates and there was Father Ewald with his big smile waiting for me.

"'What would you like to do first?' he asked, and I decided that I would like to buy cigarettes.

"He drove me to a small stationery store. The clerk asked me what I would have—the first time I had been addressed politely in three years. I nearly wept. Then the priest suggested we go to the church where together at the altar rail we thanked God for His Mercy. Then to the rector's house, where I lived for a month, helping in the garden or in any way I could.

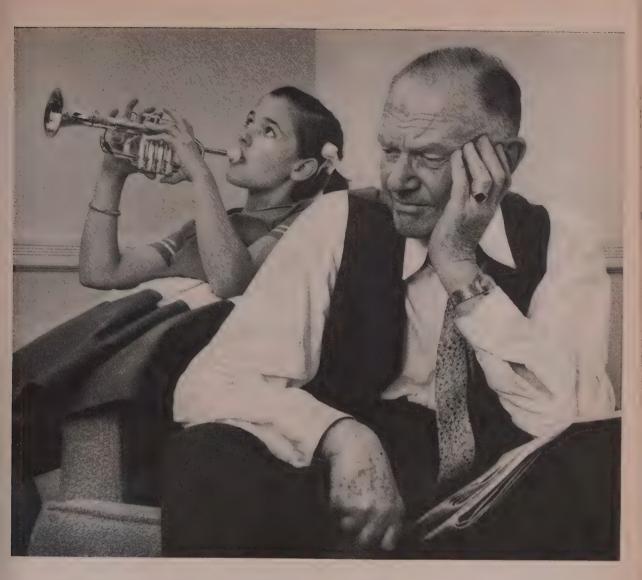
"Living there I adjusted to normal life. There are no hostels in California for men released from prison, as there are in some places for those who have been in jail. It's tough going alone."

John was able to make it alone. He married and is now self-employed. Not many make the grade from prison to business executive or professional status.

"The Church is vital to me," he says. "If I miss a service on Sunday I feel as if something essential is left out of my life. I enjoy doing volunteer jobs for the parish too."

Robert Jackson, an active communicant of Holy Innocents' Church, another prison visitor, points out that the prison work is only a part of the whole parish activity. "We are committed to the idea that it is our job to help people wherever they need help. We are all busy—the rector is a genius for thinking of things for us to do. Some of it is fun and some is not. Embracing the Cross doesn't mean a soft, easy religion. You have to give of yourself as well as your money. But it is a two-way street. I know that whenever I have a problem I can go to the rector and get help."

Father Ewald will go to any length to help where he thinks assistance is needed. He says: "Your dignity does not matter. Stick your neck out. A Christian must help wherever he's needed. This may mean quietly helping a young man when he has made his first mistake so he doesn't get a record—not just comforting the family after he is in trouble. This it the Church's proper business."



"Because I was nervous—a 'Grumpy Grandpa'— my doctor started me on Postum."

"My grandchildren made me realize how irritable and nervous I was. 'Gee, Grandpa's grumpy!' I heard them whispering. Was there something wrong with my nerves?

"The doctor didn't think so. He asked if I'd been sleeping well. I hadn't. Then he asked if I'd been drinking lots of coffee. I had. It seems many people can't take the caffein in coffee and I'm one of them. Change to Postum, the doctor advised. It's 100% caffein-free—can't make you nervous or keep you awake.

"Did my grandchildren notice the difference? They certainly did. When you sleep well, when you're not on edge, you have lots more patience. I'm sold on Postum—I like the way it makes me feel. You will too!"

Postum is 100% coffee-free



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The Anglican Communion includes six directly related to the Church of England. T Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon; Japan; Chinc

SAN JOAQUIN EDITION



the EPISCOPALIAN

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OCTOBER, 1960 ----



Bishop Walters (left) and the Bishop of Minnesota, the Rt. Rev. Hamilton Hyde Kellogg, return from their trip over Tioga Pass. Bishop Kellogg was conducting a survey of the District for National Council.

DIOCESAN STATUS

Why we work to build our endowment fund:

- ➤ To release national aid to needler missionary areas
- ➤ To guarantee financial security when prosperity is less.
- ➤ To reduce annual assessments on our churches.
- ► To increase our self-respect as Episcopalians and Californians.

Bishop Kellogg Praises Bishop Walters Following Survey Tour of the District

A tribute to the District was expressed in a letter to our Bishop from the Bishop of Minnesota, the Rt. Rev. Hamilton Hyde Kellogg, after his visit here. The trip was one of the many set up by the Presiding Bishop with the purpose of getting a closer view of the missionary districts for the whole Church. Parts of Bishop Kellogg's tribute follow:

"I shall always regard my ten days in your jurisdiction as both memorable and outstanding. It was not only an enjoyable experience, but a very rewarding and rich one, too. May I venture to say that your alertness, dedication, sincerity, vision and hard work were reflected throughout the District.

"It is obvious that San Joaquin definitely is on the march," and soon will achieve Diocesan status.

The development of the various small places was notable. Then, of course, I was greatly impressed by the vast majority of the clergy whom I met. They are a grand group! This reveals you as a good personnel manager, which, as Malcolm Peabody always maintained, was one of a Bishop's most imperative responsibilities—to pick good men, and to place them where their capacities and talents would be most valuable to the Cause of Christ and to the Church.

"Your strategy of putting great leverage on many places, and going patiently and slowly in other spots is 'paying off.' You are a good general! You disperse both your men and your resources wisely! Again, I deeply was impressed by you as chief shepherd. It was patent that the clergy admire and respect you greatly—the wives too!

"As you may have suspected, one of the nicest things about my visit to San Joaquin was being with my old seminary friend, and spending hours in 'give and take' conversation with him. My two nights among the great and noble redwoods at Giant Tree Lodge were golden and happy. Then, what a wonderful driver you are, taking me breathless but safely down those curving, milehigh, steep roads. I long shall remember that drive through the Pass! Tioga Pass!"

OCTOBER, 1960 42A

Calendar October

- First American Prayer Book. 1789. Founding of the Woman's Auxiliary, 1871
- 13 and following: Bishop speaking in Kentucky
- 28 Staniey found Livingstone at Ujiji. Africa, 1871

November

- First medical missionary (Dr. Savagem, Liberia 1836)
- A.M. Bishop at St. Timothy's
 P.M. Lone Pine-China Lake
 Consecration of first Bishop of Haiti (Holly) 1874
- 10 Birth of Martin Luther, 1483
- 13 Dallas: House of Bishops
- 14 Consecration of Bishop Seabury Bestowal of Episcopate to America, 1784

BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

From Mr. and Mrs. George Popovich in memory of Martha Louise Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Porter.

Bishop's Diary

AUGUST

- 1-8 Survey trip with the Bishop of Minnesota
 - I Bishop
 - 2 Lone Pine
 - 3 Ridgecrest
 - 4 Bakersfield: St. Paul's and St. Luke's
 - 5 Delano, Visalia, Exeter, Woodlake, Hanford
 - 6 Tulare, Lindsay, Reedley, Fresno: St. Columba's
 - 7 Cathedral, Merced, Turlock, Modesto
 - 8 Stockton, Sonora, Oakdale
- 9-13 Camp San Joaquin: Junior GFS conference
- 14-19. Women's conference
 - 27 Christ Church, Millwood, Va.: married Mrs. Walters' niece, Evelyn N. Carr, and the Rev. Robert T. Fortna

The Bishop's Page



Sumner Walters

All Saints' Day

Another day of joyful reminder! The blessed departed, the dear departed, are of precious memory because they loved and because they were loved.

Solitariness is sadness. Each of us is tempted to be lonely. When we were born and in our infancy we needed friends. All our life we need friends. When we die we shall be strengthened by the awareness of friends who love us. The saints were saints because they were good friends. From loval friends comes confidence.

The saints are the glorious company of those who have lived the life and have gone before. Not one succeeded perfectly but they all went a long way toward achieving a Christian life. From "the Church militant" here on earth they have gone to "the Church expectant" in paradise, to achieve finally "the Church triumphant" in heaven, according to the will of God.

With some, more than with others, there is a fear of death. But, in the words of Studdert-Kennedy, "when we are in death we are in life." The way we cling eagerly to life is one of

the great evidences that life does continue after death, it is not cut off. The fullest life is the least fearful, the happiest, life. As we live usefully, encouragingly, hopefully, faithfully, lovingly, we live joyfully.

One of the wonderful parts of our life is the remembrance of people, some departed, who meant a great deal to us. Let me suggest that each one of us have a list of those for whom we are most grateful, who did the most for us, who were the loveliest and strongest inspirations of our life—and place these names sacredly in our Bible or Prayer Book, as frequent reminders of what the best part of life really is. "In loving memory", with grateful heart!

Let us go to church All Saints' Day, turn to our Prayer Book and to the Word of God. Our beloved friends in paradise, related or not, will be closer to us. "The Communion of Saints" will be more real to us. We shall be strengthened for the days or years before us, as we try to bring in the Kingdom of God—the way of justice, mercy and truth. Both life and love are eternal.

Pray for the

Leaders of Government

ALMIGHTY GOD, who alone givest wisdom and understanding: Inspire, we pray thee, the hearts of all to whom thou hast committed the government of the nations. Give them the vision of truth and justice, and guide them so to temper justice with mercy that by their counsels the nations may work together in fellowship and brotherhood, and thy holy Church throughout the world may be free to serve thee in unity and peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord.



Cathedral Women Visit Camp

The Women's Camp, held at Camp San Joaquin the week of August 14, increased its attendance on Tuesday when sixteen members from the Women of St. James' Cathedral visited the camp.

They joined the others for the Bible study under the direction of the Rev. George Turney from St. Columba's, Fresno. The study was of the Lord's life as he spent it teaching, preaching and healing.

The women heard Effie Davis, from Visalia, speak on Evangelism. This culminated with group discussions on the topic, What can I do to Make my Church More Alive and Effective in the Community.

At the afternoon session Naomi Heiskell of Madera showed the Diocese scrap books and Jeanette Malloch. Fresno, taught the group how to make a Santa Claus. There were reports of other Guild projects as well as the United Thank Offering.

Alice McLeod of Fresno led a vesper service under the pines to close the afternoon agenda.

Following dinner, the St. James' group returned to Fresno in the Dean's Wagon piloted by Dean Harry B. Lee.

The Dean's Wagon also travelled to Lake Yosemite in August with 27 members of the Episcopal Young Churchmen for a day of swimming and boating fun.

• • On behalf of the District, the Camp Trustees thank Bishop and Mrs. Walters for building at their own expense an addition to the bishop's cottage. While the latter was a gift from the District for the Bishop on his tenth anniversary in 1954, it is the property of the District, together with additions from time to time.

Bible School Enjoys a Social

An ice cream social was the perfect ending to a five-day vacation Bible school at St. James', Lindsay, on July

Monday through Friday classes, ranging from preschool through sixth grade enjoyed worship, fellowship, crafts, learning, and entertainment. The enrollment consisted of thirtyfour pupils and seven teachers. Teachers, including the Rev. B. Stanley Moore, were Joan and Sally Anderson, Carol Myers, Agnes Hanavan, Mrs. Earl Kinsel, Mrs. Stanley London and Mrs. John Myers.

Attending the ice cream social were approximately 80 peoplé who enjoyed the open house and refreshments of ice cream, cupcakes, root beer, and coffee. The third and fourth Grades gave a performance with marionettes they had made. The preschool and kindergarten displayed their animal puppets in a child-size Noah's Ark. At the closing all sang "All Things Bright and Beautiful," the theme of this year's Bible school.

Diocesan Survey Report

1,500

3,600

52,200

1.800

5,940

18,720

3,600

1.800

6,300

18.900

6,300

8,100

9.000

3,024

18,000

28,800

9,720

11.160

6,000

2,520

2,700

11,160

900

•	-
ertificates have been receive	d fr
Arvin	\$
Avenal	\$
Bakersfield-St. Paul's	\$
Corcoran	\$
Delano	\$
Fresno-St. Columba's	\$
Fresno-St. Mary's	\$
Lemoore	\$
Lindsay	\$
Lodi	\$
Lone Pine	\$
Los Banos	\$
Madera	\$
Manteca	\$
Mendota	\$
Merced	\$
Modesto	\$
Oakdale	\$
Reedley	\$
Ridgecrest	\$
San Andreas	\$

Stockton-St. Stephen's 5,940 Taft 1,800 Tracy 5.940

Shafter

Stockton-St. Anne's

Tulare 8,100

Visalia \$ 28,080

Total \$281,604 Individual gifts \$ 12,400

Grand Total \$294,004



Rose Window Dedicated at New St. James' Cathedral

A rose window composed of colored faceted glass set in concrete was dedicated at St. James' Cathedral in early August in memory of Milo E. Rowell, Sr.

Dean Harry B. Lee explained the symbolism in the circular window (pictured above) as follows: a ruby cross dominates the structure, in the heart of the cross are the letters IHC. the first three letters of the ancient Greek spelling of Jesus.

Outside the cross an eight-point star of regeneration forms a square, the symbol of the earth. The four gospels are represented in the corners of the square.

A ruby circle standing for the eternity encloses all the aforementioned. The beatitudes are recognized in the points of four Maltese crosses within the circle. The predominant colors employed in the window are red and blue.

Following the Sunday morning worship service the clergy and crucifers processed to the choir loft in the south end of Sanford Hall where the window is located. Dean Lee read the prayers of dedication.

Rowell, a Fresno businessman who died in 1951, contributed considerably to the Cathedral. This window was selected by the Chapter of St. James' as a memorial in appreciation of his interest, explained Dean Lee.



Another of the many tasks involved in moving the cathedral was the assembling of chairs and tables. Here S. P. Tacchins puts his hand to the task.

were a lot of new furnishings rchased for the new cathedral, but part of the task of g involved the refurbishing of old furniture, Albert Stocks (left) lends a hand.





A luau and swim party were held by the Cathedral married couples club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whitman in late August.

A very relaxing evening was enjoyed by the 20 couples who attended. Some swam, while others played games or visited.

Dinner was eaten Hawaiian style. The guests were seated on the lawn around a cloth laden with fresh fruits.

The Cana Clubbers plan a beef dinner at the Cathedral on October 21 to which everyone is invited, reports Stan Harrison, chairman.

Seen (at left) in the kitchen preparing and tasting are, from left to right, Jo Ann Hurst, Phyllis Harrison, Sue Thelin, Grace Lee, Canon Thelin, Phyllis Whitman, and Stan Harrison.

Church School at St. Paul's, Bakersfield, Continues During Parish Hall Construction

Emergency arrangements for church school sessions were called into being when classes reopened in September at St. Paul's, Bakersfield. The plan, to be in effect during the period of construction of the new parish hall and education units, was worked out by the Rev. Victor R. Hatfield, rector, church school leaders.

Kindergarten and pre-school classes are accommodated in the church office and library, with space also for the nursery to care for church-goers' toddlers. Other classes are grouped in the church where morning prayer begins at 9:30. Following the service, in lieu of separate classes for pupils and a sermon for their elders, all are offered an audio-visual lesson. Appropriate films have been secured from ecclesiastical sources.

These inconveniences are made bearable by the sight of the construction work on the east half of the property where excellent progress is being made by Fred Croft, contractor. John M. Wilder, junior warden, expects the units to be completed on schedule, with occupancy soon after January 1.

St. Paul's choir, which had carried on through the summer, took on new vigor with the end of vacations. Louise Tiffany Evans, director, spent several weeks in the East, and Mrs. Mary Cornell, organist, returned from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where she completed studies that won her a master's degree in music. In her absence, Fay Schilling was guest organist.

The third annual Christmas Present Preview is being readied for presentation in November by the Women of St. Paul's. Mrs. Clark Surbeck, president, says that exhibit spaces have been sold out for some time. Elaborate decorations are being made by a large committee headed by Mrs. A. E. Angell. Mrs. Robert W. Huntington, Jr., is general chairman.

In August the parish bid farewell to the Rev. and Mrs. John Atkinson, who have moved to Porterville

where he is rector of St. John's. At the invitation of the rector, he preached at the final service in which he officiated as assistant rector. Following the service the Atkinsons were honored at an outdoor reception.

Parting gifts were presented by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield for the vestry, Lyn Stickles for the choir, and Norman Myers for the Men's Club. There were many expressions of appreciation for the couple's fine service in the parish and of good wishes for their work in the new field. Wives of the vestrymen served refreshments.

Seminary Awards Six Honorary Degrees

The Church Divinity School of the Pacific in Berkeley conferred honorary doctorates on six clergymen, including an educator and a bishop, at the annual commencement exercises on June 2 at St. Mark's Church in Berkeley.

The Very Rev. Sherman E. Johnson, Dean of the seminary, read the citations for the degrees which were awarded to the following:

The Rev. Dr. James Muilenburg, a former professor of Old Testament at the Pacific School of Religion, now on the faculty of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

The Rt. Rev. G. Richard Millard, Suffragan Bishop of California and former rector of Christ Church, Alameda; and the following Episcopal clergymen:

The Rev. Paul M. Wheeler, rector of St. Clement's, Honolulu; the Rev. T. Raymond Jones of San Diego; the Rev. George W. Ferguson, rector of St. Philip's-in-the-Hills, Tucson; and the Rev. Frederick H. Avery, rector of St. Luke's, Vancouver.

Speaker for the commencement was the Bishop of Oregon, the Rt. Rev. James W. F. Carman, whose son, Charles, was among the forty-six seniors who received the Bachelor of Divinity degree.



The Very Rev. Harry B. Lee, Dean of St. James' Cathedral, Fresno, blows out six candles on his "anniversary pancake" at the Shrove Tuesday dinner. It took two puffs.

Intercessory Prayer at St. Francis', Turlock

St. Francis' Intercessory Prayer Group at St. Francis' Church in Turlock, under the direction of the chairmen, Mesdames Verta Peterson, Grace Tompkins, and Virginia Lindbloom, has been an inspiration to all. The members were recipients of individual prayer, as well as prayers from the altar. National problems, community projects, schools, and other worthy subjects were also given prayerful thought.

Perhaps the most precious benefit has been the impression on the children of the parish, many of whom felt proud that they have had a part in prayers for the members. St. Francis' Church has been blessed through intercessory prayer.

Joint Vacation Bible School Is a Success at St. Mark's, Tracy

The Rev. Roger Strem, vicar of St. Mark's Church, Tracy, and the Rev. Russell Bolm, pastor of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Tracy, brought their congregations together for a common project in a Vacation Bible School. After screening much material, they planned with yet a third denomination's publications.

Both churches benefited greatly by the combination. It allowed classes to be provided for each day-school grade. Teachers found an area of common ground in the mission of the church to its children.

Differences of worship were noted constructively to the whole group, however the ancient parts of an historic western church fitted together surprisingly well for the daily worship. No competition was built between the congregations except in doing the job right. Young people

Renovation Complete at CDSP Chapel

Remodelling of All Saints' Chapel at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in Berkeley, has been completed, it was announced by the Very Rev. Sherman E. Johnson, Dean.

The chapel was expanded to accommodate 175 persons in order to take care of increased enrollment at the Episcopal seminary.

In order to enlarge its capacity the old chapel was joined to the former library building by the addition of a sanctuary in the center where the two buildings are joined.

The new chapel has a free-standing altar and is so built that the celebrant can administer the Holy Communion from either side as compared with one when the altar was against the east wall.

The terrace outside has been landscaped, flower boxes have been put in, and a large bench built. New steps were constructed from the Ridge Road entrance.

This chapel is considered temporary in that the final plans of the development program call for the construction of a large, modern chapel on one end of the seminary property. However, Dean Johnson said that the remodeled chapel has been built to afford a place of worship for seminarians who will be entering the school for the next several years.

The Board of Trustees have also authorized the purchase of a pipe organ for the new structure. It will be built so that it can be incorporated into the larger instrument required by the permanent chapel when it is built.



were soon devoted to their class friends. They discovered faithful

families whom they would not otherwise have known.

DIRECTORY OF SAN JOAQUIN

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nillion people who belong to Churches stemming from the Church of England. The Protestant Episcopal Church ion. The American Church includes seventy-seven dioceses and twelve missionary districts in the fifty states.

onary districts outside the fifty states. In addition American personnel serve fellow Anglicans in the other

mous Church bodies, the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem, and several additional dioceses

Ous Churches are the Churches of England; Wales; Ireland; Scotland; Canada; the West Indies; India,

rica; South Africa; West Africa; East Africa; Australia and Tasmania; New Zealand; and the United States of Americ



SECTION III

A famous Protestant scholar calls it "the most significant change that has come in the religious life of our generation."

A Roman Catholic leader says it is "the most arresting Christian phenomenon of our time."

They are referring to a great arousal of laymen.

No one can say exactly when or where or why it began. But you can see it happening in every major religious body, including our own Episcopal Church.

Ordinary Christian men and women are waking up to the fact that they have a job. It is a job they have misunderstood and largely neglected in the past. It is more difficult—and much more important—than the traditional kind of "layman's work" which consists of helping



WILL IT LAST?

the professional clergy attend to the institutional chores of the Church.

What is this job? Theologians call it "the ministry of the laity." But this phrase is a semantic booby-trap for those who do not realize that the primary meaning of the word "ministry" has always been "service." In common usage, minister means "ordained clergyman" and layman means "any church member who is not in holy orders." When the average layman is told that he has a "ministry," he is likely to think this means that he is supposed to be a sort of amateur, part-time clergyman, or an unpaid assistant to the clergy.

And this is precisely what the ministry of the laity does NOT mean. Laymen constitute more than 99 per cent of the total manpower of the Church, and unquestionably they must lend willing hands to the performance of its numerous internal housekeeping tasks. But raising funds, repairing roofs, teaching in church school, ushering and delivering a sermon on "Layman's Sunday" are merely incidental aspects of the layman's true vocation. His real, distinctive ministry—the one which only he can perform—lies outside of the institutional Church.

It is the realization of this fact by a growing number of laymen that constitutes the "most arresting Christian phenomenon of our time."

Many thoughtful people have tried during the past few years to define the precise nature of the ministry which laymen are called to undertake outside of the Church. While various definitions differ in language and emphasis, there is wide agreement that the task has two major dimensions.

One is best described in a phrase that is more familiar to Roman Catholics than to Protestants—"consecratio

mundi," the consecration of the world. It simply meathat laymen have a unique opportunity, and hence basic duty, to help Christianize the social order of whathey are a part. They can do this by taking their faith work with them—by acting like Christians in the desions they make every day as businessmen, union o cials, politicians, doctors, lawyers, diplomats, televisi broadcasters, newspaper reporters and so on.

The World Council of Churches has expressed the basic idea in a much-quoted statement:

"The real battles of the faith today are being foug in factories, shops, offices and farms, in political part and government agencies, in countless homes, in t press, radio and television, in the relationship of nation

"Very often it is said that the Church should 'go ir these spheres'; but the fact is that the Church is alrea in these spheres in the persons of its laity."

The second aspect of the layman's ministry is close related, but yet distinguishable; his task of helping redeem the secular community and bring its daily wo under the Lordship of Christ. He is called also to be evangelist.

This ancient word has, like "minister", picked up unfortunately narrow connotation in modern use. Bi Graham is called an evangelist. Is every layman to co duct "Crusades" in Madison Square Garden?

No. But the New Testament makes it abundant clear that every Christian is called upon to help communicate the good news of Christ to those who ha not heard it or understood it. The commandment preach the Gospel to "every living creature" was n directed solely to professional clergyman. It was laupon the whole Church. The layman in his everyd

continued on next pa

business, professional and social relationships, brushes against the lives of many children of God who are, at present, entirely beyond the reach of the institutional Church. Precisely because he is not a clergyman, he can get through to people who retreat behind an impenetrable wall when they talk to a man in a round collar.

Most laymen, and particularly Episcopal laymen, are somewhat terrified by the suggestion that they are supposed to give direct, verbal testimony for Christ. There is a strong tendency to beg the issue by arguing that deeds speak louder than words, and that the most effective form of witness is the quiet example of Christian living. All of this is entirely true, but it does not absolve the layman from the responsibility of being ever alert to speak the right word in a receptive situation.

"A sincere Christian can have a profound effect on the people around him without saying a word about religion," says Harry Denman, the dedicated layman who serves as General Secretary of the Methodist Church's Board of Evangelism. "But the same Christian will accomplish far more for the Kingdom of God if he learns to witness with his lips as well as his life."

Peter Day, editor of *The Living Church*, has an effective answer for the layman who fears he will bungle the job, or "say the wrong thing," if he tries to articulate his faith. In his fine book, *Saints on Main Street* (Seabury Press), which was used in many Episcopal parishes this year as a text for Lenten discussion groups, Mr. Day quotes G. K. Chesterton's famous remark that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing badly."

"The work of knowing Christ and making Him known needs doing far more than it needs to be done well," says Mr. Day. "The joy and spiritual growth that come even from the unskilled exercise of Christian faith are a part of that abundant life which Christ promised to His followers."

But there is the rub. With few exceptions, we laymen who are now awakening to our broader responsibilities as Christians have not been given the education we need. Our knowledge of theology—even the most basic concepts of Christianity—tends to range from scant to scandalous. Our churches have kept us busy. They have taken great pains to "involve" us in their own self-centered institutional activities. But they have not in the past done a very good job of equipping us to be articulate apostles.

This situation is now beginning to change. There is a growing acceptance in our own Church—and in other major denominations—of the need for a radically new relationship between clergy and laity.

Mrs. Cynthia C. Wedel, former president of United Church Women and a present member of the National Council of our Church, believes that an athletic team provides a good analogy of what this relationship should be.

"The laity are the players," says Mrs. Wedel, "and the clergy are the coaches whose major task is the training and preparing of the laity for their ministry." Theological education for laymen is still in its infancy in the United States. European Churches, with their growing network of "lay academies," have done much more in this field than we have. But the beginnings of a layman's training program can now be discerned in this country.

One of the most ambitious endeavors is the Layman's School of Religion, established last year in Berkeley, California. Seminaries of four major denominations, including our own Church Divinity School of the Pacific, are jointly sponsoring and providing faculty for this new school, where classes of 250 laymen are enrolled, four times a year, for intensive six-week courses in theology.

There are other centers where laymen can go for relatively brief periods of serious study and discussion. They include Parishfield, operated by the Episcopal Church at Brighton, Michigan; Pendle Hill, established by the Quakers at Wallingford, Pa.; Kirkridge, at Bangor, Pa.; the Layman's Academy at Rahway, N.J.; the Ecumenical Institute at Evanston, Ill.; the Yokefellow Institute at Richmond, Ind.; and several others.

There are many laymen who are eager to become better prepared for their ministry, but who cannot leave their home or job responsibilities long enough to take a course in theology. For them, also, churches are providing increasing opportunities. Weekend retreats for laymen are growing in number and popularity. Episcopal dioceses have been sponsoring "Parish Life Conferences" for several years, and the Lutherans are now taking up the same idea with their "Faith and Life Institutes."

There is another form of theological education in which every layman can participate—however tied down he or she may be to job or family. It consists of reading books.

A tremendous number of theological books for laymen have been published in the last few years. The six volumes of the "Church's Teaching Series", published by Seabury Press, were an early and distinguished contribution. The Presbyterians' Westminster Press has issued another fine series called "the Layman's Theological Library;" the Methodists' Abingdon Press is publishing a "Know Your Faith" series.

Good religious books are available from dozens of other publishers, many of them in inexpensive paper-back editions. Many of our churches are now making these books available to laymen through parish libraries and conveniently located book tables. And the evidence indicates a steadily growing interest in them.

It cannot be stressed too often that all of this is a mere beginning, and there is much, much still to be done Biblical illiteracy continues to abound in the pews of American churches—including Episcopal churches. And no layman, however enthusiastic, can communicate a creed he does not comprehend.

But the lay person is at least beginning to stir. If he is ever fully aroused, America will see what a religiour revival is really like.



Where are we heading here at home?

Our Church is expected to have a healthy growth in the next ten years. But growth can be unhealthy unless we prepare for it, says the Church's director of research and field study.

by Joseph G. Moore

HERE are we heading here at home? After an analysis of our life from 1950 to 1960, and after projecting our membership to 1970, it is clear that we are enjoying a healthy growth. In 1950, Episcopalians made up 1.6 per cent of the total population of our country. In 1960, we were more than 1.8 per cent, and we will be close to 2 per cent of the population in 1970. This must be recognized as a respectable rate of growth.

It seems clear, however, that our growth will be limited only by the degree to which our Church is able to inspire our laymen to really work for their Church in every community. What this statement is meant to convey is that even though in the past decade we as a church have grown in baptized members at twice the rate of the population, we have done this with perhaps less than 10 per cent of our membership working actively at the job of reaching out to families in their communities.

Our Church membership growth

quite naturally follows the population shift in the United States. Our most rapid rate of growth comes in Province VIII, the Province of the Pacific, which sustained a population growth of 40 per cent while we maintained a growth in baptized members of 73 per cent and a church school membership increase of more than 80 per cent. Facts and figures also reflect the relation to population trends in the Southwest, Midwest, and some parts of the South.

On the other hand, our Church on the eastern seaboard has also enjoyed steady growth, although the population is increasing far less rapidly. In 1950, for instance, 55 per cent of our baptized membership lived along the eastern seaboard from Maine to Virginia. Over half of our communicants and church school members also lived in this section of the country. Ten years later, the flow of national population leaves this area with 44 per cent of our church school members, 47 per cent of our communicant

strength, and 49 per cent of our baptized strength. Along with the continuing shift of population and the subsequent growth of our Church in other sections of the country, 1970 will find between 42 and 44 per cent of our Church's strength in the eastern seaboard.

At the same time, the Midwest, Southwest and Far West provinces, which made up a little over one-third of our membership in 1950, and 40 per cent in 1960, will equal the strength of the East in 1970.

Long-term planning is tremendously important, and during the past decade our Church and its laymen have moved into programs designed to assist us in keeping up with the population development. Almost two-thirds of the dioceses of our Church have completed studies of their areas, and more than 100,000 laymen and laywomen have served on these study committees.

Notwithstanding all of this activity.

OCTOBER, 1960

What are the areas where population growth will be concentrated in the coming decade? Here, mapping In the next ten years, the population of the United States is expected to rise almost as fast as it did during the fifties. And not only will it continue to grow—it will continue to move. More and more Americans are leavthe latest projections of the Church's General Division of Research and Field Study, we show some of the dioing the older population centers, relocating their homes and businesses in other sections of the country. POPULATION-GROWTH AREAS OF THE SIXTIES ceses and missionary districts that can anticipate a sharp rise in population between now and 1970.

Where are we heading?

continued from page 47

the process of urbanization is so swift and the movement of the population is accelerating so rapidly that we have not been able to keep up with the needs. Hundreds of city parishes have been adversely affected by the population movement out of the city and the flow of unfamiliar new residents into their parish areas. Usually the incoming population is from other religious, cultural, or racial groups. This process will continue to challenge the Church in the next decade.

planning Long-term methods. therefore, must be fluid enough so that they can be easily altered to meet the conditions of rapid social change. Where these rapid changes take place in urban areas, techniques must be developed so that proper programs and staff can be set up at these very important church locations. Church finds itself at times with buildings that are physically obsolete or designed for a purpose which no longer serves any group. Many such plants must be torn down and rebuilt.

In the path of urban renewal programs, it is imperative that we maintain our hold on city properties and build buildings and programs that will be effective with the new residents. Some excellent work has been achieved in the Dioceses of Massachusetts, New York, Long Island, Newark, Pennsylvania, and others. There is much to learn from these experiences and much further to probe.

On the new suburban front, the situation is difficult. Land must be purchased at the time subdivisions are being developed, or just before. Money must be in hand to build at least part of the new church plant so that effective work can be accomplished as families move into the areas.

Suburban populations have changed from the old stereotype. The new suburban complex ranges all the way from upper-economic-group sections to marginal-worker communities where no-money-down, thirtyyears-to-pay housing flourishes. We, as a Church, can work in all of these areas, but we need new methods, new techniques, and a new seriousness about developing the tools and the type of men that will be effective in all kinds of suburban residential areas.

One of the patterns that have affected the Church in the last decade is the growing group of wage earners who are relatively short-term residents of communities. Increasingly, industry trains its junior executives and key skilled workers by sending them from plant to plant or from store to store. Very stable communities, where rates of population change in 1940 or even 1950 where relatively low, now maintain quite high percentages of families who come in, buy a home, stay for three to five years, and then are transferred to some other part of the country, or the world.

This kind of atmosphere can contribute to a sense of not really belonging anywhere, because a family knows, when it arrives in a community, that it will probably not be there five years later. Such a floating population calls for the continued development of programs that will reach incoming families rapidly, bring them into the full fellowship of a congregation, train them for leadership, give them the opportunity to assist in running the program, and send them on to some other parish, ready and trained. This is a process that families of the armed forces have experienced for generations, but now it is affecting a growing number of civilian families in our country, many of whom are or could be members of our Church.

One method of contacting new families rapidly as they come into an area is through Neighborhood or Zone Committees. The development of this type of a program is a must for our Church now and in the immediate future, and much will depend on how rapidly we build this activity into our program. Several hundred parishes can now document the success that can come when alert lay committees work at this task.

Another major problem is the future of parishes and missions in small towns or rural communities. Nationally, the depletion of our rural population is the other end of the stick of the process of urbanization. Historically, our Church has been very weak in its program for people in rural areas. We have been primarily a city church and a largertown church, rather than a rural church. Unlike some denominations whose rural strength is greater, we cannot close out three churches in a county to make one strong church. We probably have only one church; and if we close that, we wipe out our only chance to serve that county.

This is a difficult decision to make. Are dead or dying missions a cancer on our budget or an opportunity for the future? Certainly, most of our program for these missions in the past has been inadequate. During the past decade, however, there is evidence of increasing concern and a desire to learn new methods and develop effective small-town and country churches. There is specific promise in the support the Church has given to the Division of Town and Country in the Home Department of our National Council.

This problem will continue to cause concern throughout the next decade. Additional ways and means must be found for the full support of an effective program to the non-urban areas. It appears that in some of these areas we are beginning to have effective programs. When this happens, our Church can remain and can be represented by congregations of respectable size. Staying power like this, however, takes men and money, and includes a training program to revitalize present membership in order to inspire other families to become partners with us in this venture.

Then, again, if we are to implement the program needs both outside the nation and here at home in the 1960's, the Church must have a much larger portion of its members' income. We have done far better in this past decade, but again, we have a long way to go. To meet total needs now visible, most of us must give four

continued on next page

times as much as we are giving now; many of us will need to multiply our present pledges by ten.

Training programs in stewardship should be continued in every parish and mission. We must operate on the

belief that people will respond if they know and realize the importance of the Church's needs. The next decade, therefore, for our Church will be a decade of continued development.

If we are successful, our Church will be vibrant, a Church with a dynamic lay ministry. Because we are central to both Catholic and Protestant traditions, it seems clear that we can serve now in the inner city, in the small town, and in the suburban areas. Our Church can have a program and an appeal for all ethnic and

economic groups. The Sixties, therefore, should be a decade of re-evaluation and long-term planning. They should be a period of tremendous cooperative activity on the part of our laity and our clergy.

The Sixties should also be a period when our entire Church restudies seminary needs. What place, for instance, should our seminaries have in developing training courses for the laity?

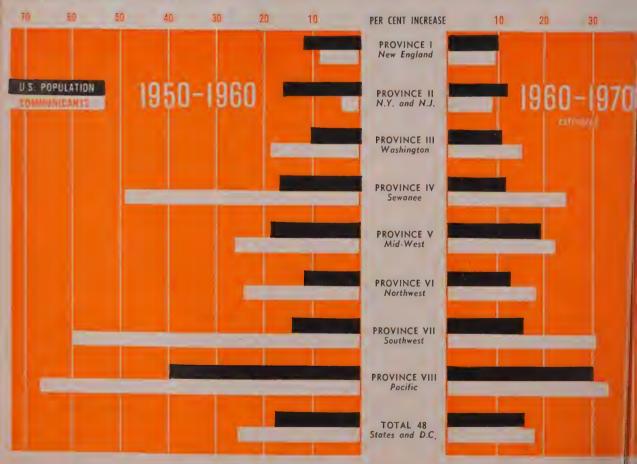
Where are we heading here at home? This is difficult to forecast, because so much depends on us, the individuals who make up the membership of our Episcopal Church. Will we give more of ourselves to the work of the Church? Will we accelerate our program as the needs indicate? Will we learn to transcend the patterns of our culture and assist our Church so

that it can move into the full current of our present social trends?

There are signs that more and more of us have begun to do this during the past thirty years. There are signs, too, that many more men and women are ready to give this kind of support. The problems ahead are tremendous. Yet with God all things are possible.

The big question still unanswered is: Will our growth in numbers be matched by a growth in the Spirit? The Sixties will tell this story. We are moving, and much progress is indicated. However, what our Church does will depend finally on how dearly we cherish this fellowship of ours, our Church and her message. In a changing world, this only is unchanged—in Christ we have life, hope and being. In His Name, we cannot fail.

COMPARED RATES OF GROWTH: U. S. POPULATION AND EPISCOPALIAN COMMUNICANTS





'Why, I had no idea . . . '

Many of us are enthusiastic when we hear about the work that the Church does outside the U.S. mainland

But do we know the facts and

will we accept the discipline these facts imply?

by David R. Thornberry

NE of the major tasks we Episcopalians face in the late 1960's is the support of misslonary work outside of our own parishes and dioceses.

The record of that support in the past is not one we can be proud of. The average Church member's knowledge of what we do and where we do it is almost nonexistent. Everywhere, when some first-hand account of a portion of our work is made, one inevitably hears, "Why, I had no idea . . . ".

The fault does not lie in any lack of effort on the part of our national agencies or dioceses. They batter continually at the doors of our minds, in every conceivable way, with the information. There are many deeply concerned, knowledgeable church persons—lay and clerical—actively participating in these programs, but they are the exceptions, not the rule.

For more than two million Episcopalians to limit the resources available for our world mission to approximately \$1.70 per year per communicant is absurd. These figures are symbols of a deep lack in us. As individuals we show little awareness of the importance of the gospel to the world.

The response to the program of the Church outside each one's individual parish is paltry. To have to cut this carefully and intelligently planned program each year to fit the income is tragic. And this is exactly what happens. It should be the other way around. The income should meet the maximum program the Church is capable of carrying out. What is "practical" and what is Christian are not necessarily the same thing.

I have returned recently from a trip to all of the Church's mission fields outside the United States mainland. No one could make such a trip and come back the same person. To be introduced so suddenly to one's brothers, to see one's family as it really is, for the first time, is not easy. It is a most humbling experience.

It began with sharing the sacrament of Holy Communion; passed to a few halting words with Wan Oi, lost and homeless among hundreds of thousands of refugees in Hong Kong, and then moved to a big fat kiss from a charming Haitian twoyear-old whose home we visited.

After such experiences one cannot avoid a sense of urgency. No doubt each generation of the Church, as it looked at the world and its task assigned by God, has had that same feeling of urgency.

Since World War II, however, our whole world has changed. As never before in history, events which once occurred only in isolated instances have become universal.

Alaska was for years the place of the Eskimo and the Indian—the hunter and the fisherman. Today it has an urban problem as serious as some mainland cities. The primitive folk of the northern areas are moving down. The hunter becomes a construction worker; the fisherman drives a bulldozer; their families live in slums.

The first village we visited has since lost thirty families. They have moved down to the centers of life, industry and work.

A dam planned for the Yukon continued on next page

OCTOBER, 1960



The Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels in Cuernavaca, Mexico, has the same inner-city urban problems as a downtown parish in Fairbanks, Alaska, Tokyo, Los Angeles, Chicago, or Detroit.

continued

River would eliminate most villages in an area the size of Lake Erie. The hunting and fishing will be gone, and entire communities long served by the Episcopal Church will disappear under water.

The Church in Alaska has the same new missionary need which we have. We must meet these people as they move into a new culture and environment with the full influence and life of the Church as they have known it so beautifully in their old villages.

This means the planting of congregations in some of the depressed areas of our largest Alaskan cities, establishing community houses, helping these people over the hurdles of urban living with all of its temptations and pitfalls.

This may be the most important job of the Church in Alaska. Alaska's larger cities have parishes like yours and mine. The more primitive folk moving to the cities have just as difficult a time adjusting to this kind of living as some of our neighbors coming to live in the complex life of our American cities today.

As with us, there is in Alaska the need right now for more personnel, experienced and skilled in this kind of adjustment for human life. Caught in this sudden transition, life-long

Episcopalians are being lost to us because, with our present resources, we have not been able to move into the cities with them. And we must.

Today, Tokyo is considered to be the largest city in the world. It looks it. We all know of Japan's tremendous industrial development, of its talent for scientific work and fabrication. They're making good use of this. But it is in the rural areas of Japan where a great part of the strength of the Japanese Church lies. But here again, people are on the move.

We must remember that the Church in Japan was almost totally destroyed during World War II. What the war didn't demolish, an earthquake did. You can imagine how the meager resources of a beaten nation have served to rebuild. I won't go into all the details of why these financial resources in Japan are so small, but will just tell you that our clergy there-not our American clergy, but our Japanese brothersare living on about forty dollars a month, below subsistence level. Some parishes in rapidly growing areas, where the Church should be strongly and youthfully at work, have priests eighty years old because to retire them would mean that they would

Let me list the needs. If this happens to sound like dollars and cents to you, I make no apology for it. They are: (1) Building funds; (2) Books and educational materials; (3) Support for a program of conferences which will draw the Japanese clergy together that they may deal with the problems of the church just as American clergy do; (4) First-rate professors for important educational institutions to help broaden the education of Japanese students to include knowledge of the world outside their own ancient tradition and culture; (5) The finding of pensions for church personnel; (6) Scholarships of all kinds; (7) Aid for seminarians; (8) Five-year guarantees of support for new men in new places to get the work going.

The atomic reactor which the Episcopal Church has given St. Paul's University in Tokyo has done a great deal to create good will. But the University itself, in its next term, has 16,285 applications for only 1,200 openings in the student body. You can see the intense desire for learning and awful frustration among the cream of Japanese youth today.

Japan will need our help for years in much greater measure than we



This boat is home to a family in Bangkok, Thailand. Where will this child find his way to an education, to a knowledge of Jesus Christ as Lord? More must be done by Episcopalians in the Far East.

are giving it at present. Only five cents a year for the next eight to ten years from two million Episcopalians would put a million dollars into these basic needs and give the Church in Japan great momentum. It is ridiculous that our Church doesn't have it to invest there.

Ten years ago, at the request of the war-ravaged Japanese Church, the island of Okinawa was placed under the Bishop of Honolulu. And in those ten years, six churches have been founded. It is one of the most encouraging examples of the outreach of our Church that I've seen anywhere.

This Church located on a dot of land far out in the Pacific is alive with activity. I was shown place after place where church building was needed, but which stood barren because no funds could be obtained from America.

One particularly pressing need is for a doctor to give medical care in the Okinawan leprosy colony. Established forty years ago at the suggestion of a missionary, the colony today houses many victims of the dread disease. Although partial modernization has been instituted, the unfortunate inhabitants suffer greatly from their extreme isolation and the lack of help that could be given to them

by a dedicated physician

I thank God for a fine young Japanese priest who has devoted himself and his ministry to these people. It is a moving experience to walk among the gardens each has planted behind his tiny hut in a desperate attempt to create something beautiful in what was to me the most dismal existence I have ever seen.

Currently getting along on the temporary services of Okinawan medical students, the colony has further to go if it is to fullfill its merciful mission. One of the last things I remember before leaving were the words of Aoki-San, a man I would describe as the heart and core of the colony. From the depth of his mutilated body a sigh escaped, and with his scarred lips he said, "My work is done. I will be content to die when a Christian doctor comes to this place."

The Philippine Islands, as all who have ever been there know, are complex and fascinating.

First of all we can be very thankful that the Church responded to the Builders for Christ program and that our Reconstruction and Advance Funds have helped so much to put together in one place the foundations of our cathedral, our hospital, and our seminary in Quezon City, near

Manila.

There was little left of the Church in the Philippines after the War. There are still many remains of war damage, of shelling and bombing.

A bright spot of promise in the Orient now because of its many fine new buildings and active program, the Episcopal Church of the Philippines is busy training not only its own clergy but those of its close companion, the two-million-member Philippine Independent Church. When these two churches come together in a real communion, they will form a powerful influence for good in this troubled new republic still plagued by graft and black markets.

Our greatest problems are in the mountain provinces and rural areas, among houses of grass and bamboo in the little barrios. Here again people are beginning to move into a new life.

Of utmost importance is our educational work done here, appearing in some places extremely simple and in others well set up and manned. With general education and the gospel going hand in hand in this growing back-country operation, the need for hardy and dedicated workers is great

Liberia is our only mission in Afcontinued on next page



Institutional service is still desperately needed in all overseas areas. These boys, from an Episcopal "boys' village" near Sao Paulo, Brazil, should have several new buildings for their activities.

continued

rica. It is also a place where Church and School have co-operated wonderfully for many years, under our Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Bravid W. Harris, who is, without question, one of the most influential men in all Liberia.

We were invited to a reception for President Tubman and had a chance to talk with an outstanding group of young men—cabinet members, legislators, professional people of all sorts—many of whom as youngsters had been brought out of primitive mud huts to attend one of our secondary schools and then go on to Cuttington College and Seminary, our only institution of higher learning in Africa.

We visited school after school, most of them built by the United Thank Offering of our women and the Children's Missionary Offering. What we saw was an educational program developing a trained and maturing leadership for Liberia and through the many students from other parts of Africa, a responsible leadership for the number of former colonies struggling into nationhood.

Such leadership will be needed to an increasing degree in Liberia for following the development of the great rubber plantations, such as the well known Firestone operation, heavy industry is on the way. Iron ore deposits have been found as large as Minnesota's awe inspiring mines in the Mesabi Range. And here again the people are moving out of the back country and into the growing urban areas.

We have been in Brazil for seventy years and are just beginning our service. There have never been enough men or support to get this Church into a running start in an area which is potentially one of the greatest opportunities we have ever had.

Vast even on a North American scale, the church runs on a scale which would be like telling the Bishop of New York that he is responsible for everything from Manhattan to the Rocky Mountains. One missionary district we visited was 1,800 miles deep. Destined to become one of the real giants of the world, Brazil has unlimited resources, acres upon acres of fertile land as yet unclaimed. Unable to keep pace with this awakening giant, the Episcopal Church, limited in funds and manpower, is not a true, moving, working body in most parts of Brazil.

We complain here at home because sometimes we have to pay as much as \$40,000 for four or five acres of land as a new church site, but a similar plot in some of the fast growing cities of Brazil can cost more than \$100,000. The resources for this are not now within the life of the Church of Brazil, but they are in our Church. There isn't any question about it; if we want to help in this kind of extension work, we can do it.

Central America is another place where we have only just begun our job. There we have taken over from the British Church most of the work among the West Indians who emigrated there to work in the banana plantations.

In this instance one Bishop has jurisdiction over five separate nations. Distances are so great that he has yet to bring an adequate number of representatives in his missionary district together for a convocation to discuss their common problems and needs and opportunities.

Our work in these small nations just beginning to hope for a better future is of the utmost importance especially among students who need high school and university educations if they are to supply competent leadership for tomorrow. They are at our doorsteps all the time asking for guidance and training.



Missions is no longer vague, faraway, exotic work. It calls for hard, skilled service in trying situations. Here Sister Esther Mary, of an Episcopal religious order, works in the slums of Ponce, Puerto Rico.

And if we really mean business in Central America, we must eventually help the Church there to make the next logical step of putting a bishop, properly supported, in each of the republics. These will no longer be lands of a few rich and a multitude of very poor. They may have some real struggles ahead, but they are growing rapidly to maturity.

Our work in the Caribbean seems strong and effective. On the tiny Virgin Islands, for instance, we have some 6,000 members in five churches—more people than can be found in some of our large mainland missionary districts.

With the creation of a new seminary in Puerto Rico, a stronger, better educated national clergy will give great impetus to the leadership of the Church of the Caribbean. It will be a great assistance also to Central America to have an adequate school for its candidates.

Haiti, our only French-speaking work, is a land of surprise. A spirit of joy seems to emanate from this green island republic despite many hard problems. Three and one-half million people are packed into a ten thousand mile area, illiteracy is rampant, and abject poverty ever pres-

ent. In this luxurious misery drifts the faint drum beat of Voodoo worship. Yet the ominous sound doesn't quench the laughter and enthusiasm which is so wonderfully uplifting and encouraging. The Church seems to have its finger on the soul of Haiti.

Who can say how utterly important our work in Cuba is in these critical days? In the face of our national differences we could have no better hope than the Cuban Church's knowledge of our concern for and fellowship with them. Cubans are in a struggle which is as much with themselves as with their government. They owned our prayers.

Nowhere in all this trip did we come away so encouraged, so enthusiastic, and so thrilled than by a visit in the Church of South India. Here is the example to the whole world of the effect of surrendering to Our Lord's great hope "That they all may be one." There is something in the soul of this Church which was not to be found in the same degree anywhere else. Perhaps it is because they alone are the most free to be the Church to the whole community.

Consequently, its evangelistic spirit, the personal witness (with a New Testament flavor) of individ-

uals, made this American Episcopalian feel small and inadequate.
This observer, at least, was embarrassed by the contrast with the timid,
far-from-wholehearted way in which
we meet and work in our communities with those of another name for
the Glory of God and the extension
of His Kingdom. It makes one tremble to think what might happen to
us Episcopalians, and to this country,
were we to catch even a portion of
this spirit.

Perhaps the most exciting examples of what I'm talking about come from the students. Like young people everywhere they enjoy sitting around exchanging views on serious topics of the day, but unlike any young people I have ever seen anywhere they also go out and do.

I watched one Madras College student binding up the foot of a fourteen year old victim of leprosy. He actually put his hands on the frightening lesions as he rubbed on the healing salve and applied the proper bandages. Voluntarily he spends two afternoons a week in this work as an expression of his evangelistic witness to Christian life.

Another of the most dreaded diseases in India is tuberculosis, partly because of the prevalence of the continued on next page

October, 1960



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continued

malady and partly because of the expense of the cure usually beyond the average Indian's pocketbook. At a general hospital in India, I saw a pavilion for tubercular students which was built, maintained and supported by the students at the university. How they ever raised that kind of money, I don't know, but they did.

It is significant that it happened in India rather than here or in Europe. India is one of the most chaotic, poverty-stricken, seething nations of the

This is our family. Somehow we American Episcopalians must learn to sense this family all over the world, become more closely bound by concern for one another, more significantly aware that we are really dependent upon each other in our common task, unafraid to invest our best in what God is calling us to do.

We need, with the whole Church. to rethink our attitude and philosophy about our missionary work. We need to see all this through God's eyes and not our own. This oneness in Christ really exists—it crosses over all differences and cultures. As we met these people we knew with the first handshake that we belong together. For there was immediate understanding, immediate sympathy. We recognized each other in an inexpressible way because there is a mark that Christ puts on a man who tries to be His.

I have never been so hopeful. I have never been so sure. I have never seen it so clearly revealed that the emphasis we have tried to keep in the Church has been utterly right. But I have never been so anxious

We need—as one said to me— "either to get with it or get out." In some ways this may be too extremebut it won't hurt us to think about it

But it must be something more than just feeling. There must be a response. And if we don't feel a free response as we examine all this, then we must seriously examine what we are, in His terms, and see that in

continued on page 80



WE ARE NEGLECTING THE PREPARATION OF OUR CLERGY

Our present national policy on theological education may be disastrous, warns one of the Church's leading educators

by JOHN B. COBURN

HEOLOGICAL EDUCATION—that is, the preparation of men for the sacred ministry of the Church—is the most important single task in the inner life of the Church. And on the national level it is the most neglected.

The inner strength of the Church in the long run rests on the strength of the clergy; the quality of life in the Church in the long view rests upon the quality of life of the clergy. Generally speaking, the temper and spirit of the laity are determined by the temper and spirit of the clergy.

This is by no means to say that the clergy are in themselves more important than the laity. The Church is made up of clergy and laity together. We know, for example, how often some of the laity are ahead of the clergy in Christian witness and life; every clergyman knows individual members of his congregation who have led him into a deeper understanding of the mystery of God's love and have ministered to him. But as a general observation, the quality of the clergy creates the quality of the Church.

Consider for a moment some of the facts which establish theological education in the United States as a task most neglected on the national level. Here are some of them:

1. In 1955 the clergy shortage was 806. Since 1956 Church membership has grown 7.9 per cent. Seminary enrollment in the same period has declined 9.7 per cent.

continued on next page

We Are Neglecting The Preparation of Our Clergy

continued

- 2. The budget of the National Council for the year 1959 was \$7,971,000. The appropriation for the Department of Christian Education was \$457,000; for College Work, \$262,000. For theological education, apart from the summer training program for seminarians under the Division of Town and Country, the figure was \$7,000—for Negro theological education.
- 3. There is no "mind" of the Church with regard to either the direction or support of theological education because there is no body within the Church which represents all the forces actually carrying on theological education. For example, the Joint Commission on Theological Education is an agency of the General Convention. Serving on it are no members of the diocesan schools currently preparing an increasing number of men for ordination.
- 4. If you should point to the January Theological Education Sunday offerings as an important item in the support of the seminaries, I should reply that this is now for most seminaries the most important source of income (\$568,000 for 1959)and I should do so with deep appreciation. But I would then point out that this method of raising money-through voluntary contributions of parishes through rectors and bishops, and depending largely on their personal interest and loyalties -was considered inadequate as a means of supporting the work of the Church in every other area and was abolished at the time of the reorganization of the National Council in 1919.

These facts, and others like them, if they do not conclusively "prove," do at least support the general proposition that theological education is neglected by the Church as a whole.

Times are too critical to permit us any longer the luxury of a divided and laissez-faire policy in the education of men preparing for the ministry. The population explosion, the expansion of the Church (particularly in suburbia), the doubling of college enrollments within ten years, the numbers of older men entering the ordained ministry, and the consequent increased burden of financing their education, and the strength of parochialism (whether diocesan, regional, cultural or academic) all point to the pressing need of a national policy and program of theological education. To continue the present confused policy is to invite disaster.

The primary purpose of theological education is the education of a man's spirit. This is so because the most important thing about a man is his spirit: whether it is good or evil, selfish or unselfish, cynical or loving; or, worst of all, whether a man has become dis-spirited, which is to say he is dead, though his body may live on. His spirit determines how a man looks at life.

Carlyle was once asked what kind of a minister they were looking for in his church when there was a vacancy and he replied: "We are looking for a man who knows God—and not by hearsay." The purpose of theological education is to help a man so grow in the Spirit of Christ that by the time he is ordained it can be said of him: "He knows God—and not by hearsay." To be possessed by the Spirit of Christ—that is the primary task of theological education.

Now, spiritual education is intimately related to intellectual preparation. This should be no surprise, for reason is one of the distinguishing marks of what it is to be a man. This is especially true of what it means to be a Christian man, for we are bidden to love the Lord our God with all our heart and soul and mind.

Not to use our mind is as great a sin as the violation of any of the Commandments. And Paul (the first great missionary of the Church who was that in part because he was the first great intellectual of the Church) bids us: "be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. . . ."

So theological education is con-

cerned with the mind, with the ir tellect, with ideas. It declares with out apology that the life of the min and the world of ideas are importan

Of all the ideas that men develop the most crucial are the ideas the have of God, for what they think of God determines what they think of themselves and of all men. Theological education then deals with the ideas of men throughout history an especially with the idea of Go whose love of the world was so great He gave His Son for it and so gav meaning and a center to history.

This means that theological education looks back through history to study the mighty acts of God as revealed in Holy Scripture; to wrest with the ideas of Augustine an Aquinas, Calvin and Luther, men to the Reformation and of the Renaissance. We cannot know where we are going unless we know where we have been, and build upon the pass

It also means that theological education looks out beyond the Churcat those disciplines which are creating the ideas determining the worl of tomorrow: humanism, scientism language study, Marxism, psychiatristudy—whatever ideas there are if the whole wide world are proper objects of theological study.

Consider the influence in our dasimply of the ideas developed in the past century by three men: Karl Marin a library, Charles Darwin in laboratory, and Sigmund Freud in study. If the Gospel is to be relate to the world, the clergy must know what is going on in the world.

All this is particularly true for Anglicans, who have always hell high in their tradition the "gent light of reason." This is a gift from God, meant to be nurtured by the best minds the Church can provide so that the seminaries may be indeed the "seed beds" of Christial learning. Only so can men be encouraged to seek the truth wherever they find it and respond to wherever it leads, confident will lead at last to Him who said, am the truth."

This means education rather th training. There is, to be sure, train

4

involved in the preparation of on for the ministry. One can be ined in the holding of babies at ptisms, the manual acts in the oly Communion service, and in her functions a clergyman perms, but seminaries in particular we as their concern not training t education.

This is why theological education such a long, difficult, costly, and ribly important business. It has to with the most fundamental ideas the history of the world; the ultitle because they deal with God the eator; the most intimate because by have to do with God's Spirit d His personal dealings with men; most radical because they center bund Christ who redeemed the orld.

Theological education is the sernt of the Church. She comes from the Church, exists for the sake of the Church and for the Church's ssion. She has no other cause for ing.

Nor do ministers. The one essenl vocational question to be asked men preparing for the ordained nistry of the Church is this: are u preparing yourself to be used by c Church, or to use the Church for urself?

We are, in other words, members e of another: parishes, dioceses, ninaries, diocesan schools, bishops, tests, laity, and all the rest. What ppens to one member affects other embers; if one suffers, all suffer, d if one rejoices all are meant to oice. We are members one of anter because we all are the Lord's, s ministry is our ministry and His ork our work.

It is precisely at this point that it present weakness lies. So far as cological education is concerned, are not bound closely together. In the shall not be until new inciples supplant the present consion. These principles are as old the Christian Church. They have sen adopted in every area of the nurch's life except theological ducation. These are the principles:

1. Co-operation in the Church is continued on next page

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MATT. 23:33, 30

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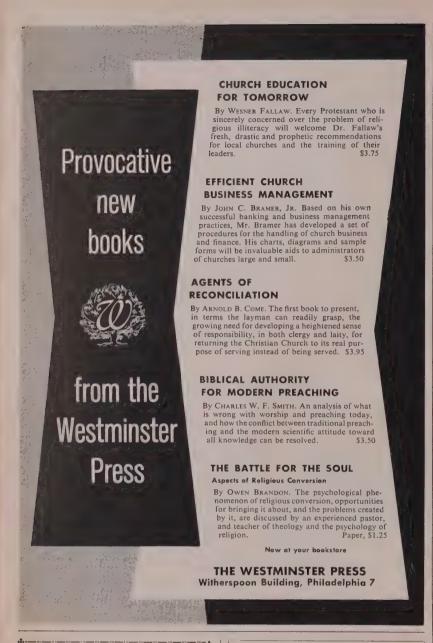
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continued

more fundamental to the Christia life than competition.

- 2. The task of preparing men for the ministry is so vast and the type of men so different that a variet of ways of preparation should be encouraged, but all related.
- 3. All parts of the Church in volved in theological education should have a representative voice in determining the policy and min of the Church.
- 4. The quality of clergymen is more important than their quantity. The Church goes ahead faster wit a few good men than with man mediocre.
- 5. Theological education is more to be desired than professional training.
- 6. If theological education is in deed the most important task in the inner life of the Church, its financia support should be commensurate. And it should be based on the loyalt to the mission of the whole Church not to lesser, parochial (or seminary old school tie) loyalties.

For the Church to go forwar with strength into the next critical chapter of her history in Americal she must be led by strong clergy. This means theologically well-educated clergymen. The greatest obstacle preventing this at the present time is the lack of a unified total program of the Church nationally. Until this obstacle is overcome the Church will either mark time or once again fail to meet the challenge whistory and the Lord of all history. Jesus Christ, our Lord.

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IAM my brother's keeper

the church is rediscovering its traditional role of service to

the aging the refugee the homeless the ill

and others caught in a changing world.

by Roberta Evans

LECOGNIZING that "you can't be a hristian alone," the Church in e coming decade will seek more fective ways to serve such varied oups as senior citizens, residents urban areas, and refugees.

Medical care for the aged recently covoked considerable controversy hen the Forand Bill was being condered by the U. S. Congress. Peraps never before has there been ch widespread public recognition the fact that so large a segment of our population falls in the upper age bracket. By 1970 there will be some nineteen million people in this category in the United States.

Seventeen per cent of the communicant strength of the Episcopal Church is estimated to be over sixtyfive years of age. These people need pastoral care and counselling. They also share the common human need for companionship, for contacts, and for meaningful activity in the world. The volunteer visitors program in the

Diocese of Western New York is only one example of what can be done now to help make their last years meaningful.

IN THE CITY

The urban-industrial ministry of the Church will continue with increased vigor in the Sixties. Much has already been done in this area. An industrial chaplaincy in Detroit, Michigan, is one example. The

continued on next page



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continued

apartment-house ministry of the Church of the Advent in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a different attempt to meet the needs of a different group of people. The work of the Rev. Peter Powell in helping Indian Americans in Chicago became a part of their new communities is another unique urban venture.

Reaching out to another segment of the population in the urban areas is the Downtown Chapel in Chicago's Loop. Here the businessman may attend noontime services. The really effective ministry here, however, is in pastoral care. The suburbanite who is reluctant to air his problems to a local clergyman will more easily do so in the anonymity of the inner city. Work of a similar nature is being done in San Francisco and other cities.

The importance of this urban work was recently emphasized by the statement of a Chinese Christian. "If the Church in America cannot meet and handle urban problems in America, it does not need to come to Asia, for we have the same problems, only intensified. The same is true in Africa and South America."

INTERCHURCH AID

Also projected for the future is continuing assistance in the area of world relief and interchurch aid. Last year more than \$530,990 was spent by the Church on this work, divided in approximately equal amounts between aid to churches and church-affiliated agencies abroad, and aid to refugees and other individuals. Through the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief, six million pounds of food were shipped to needy people overseas.

More than 1,600 refugees came to the "land of the free" last year under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, a thousand more than the preceding year. Since 1949 some 12,000 refugees have been resettled in this country by Episcopalians.

This has been a drama of cooperation among Christians to aid their less fortunate brothers. It has been directed by the World and National

Councils of Churches and their related agency, Church World Serv ice. It has been produced by the Episcopal Church's Department o Christian Social Relations and it diocesan counterparts. The principa roles have been played by profes sional and volunteer workers in the dioceses and parishes throughout the land. The stars have been people like Miss Lucile Richards, a volunteer in Los Angeles who has been instru mental in resettling 500 Indonesian in that area. An outstanding per formance has been in the Diocese o Massachusetts, which leads in tota resettlement. There will be man repeat performances in the nex decade.

A VOICE IN SOCIETY

Much of the social activity of the Church in the past has resemble that of the well-organized civic clul or fraternal order. But there is in creasing impatience on the part of many people with the "do-gooding" and "ambulance work" which have too often been characteristic o efforts in the field of Christian socia relations. As long as the brotherhood of man is not a reality in the world Christians have a challenging and impelling work to do. It will not b accomplished by only knitting hood for sailors or writing small checks t the Community Chest.

It is obvious that the Church ministry to our society demands fresh re-appraisal of the pressur spots in that society and of our theo logical and Biblical roots.

In the next few years, many Episcopalians will become increasing aware of what William Temple, the late / Archbishop of Canterbur meant when he said "God is no primarily, or even chiefly, concerns with religion." He is also concern with the headlines in our dapapers, as they mirror our socie and often reflect violent disagrement among Christians on the issure of our day. For all of life is of excern to God and His minister clerical and lay.

Increasing interest in and important mentation of the Church's work the world has been furthered by

NORLD

P.O. BOX 6610

ecumenical movement, to which the Episcopal Church has given valuable eadership. The churches in this novement recognize that they should peak to the social issues of the day. The volume of the Episcopal voice ncreases as it is blended with those of other Churches on issues of muual concern.

PASTORAL PROBLEMS

The whole matter of the pastoral ninistry of the Church must be scruinized. Can the Church continue to perate effectively in the pattern of one clergyman to one congregation? Or is it possible that radical changes vill be required in the structure and program of the dioceses and parishes o properly minister to the people? and what changes in the education of the clergy are in order? The bility of the priest to see early signs of mental illness or alcoholism, for xample, would alleviate many probems before they became insurnountable.

Family counselling is another phase of pastoral training which will eceive more attention in the future. Clergy conferences can be valuable n this regard, and some seminaries re beginning to emphasize this area of special training. Perhaps the best nswer is some regular type of postraduate training for the clergy. ome signs of this approach are evilent. It is significant that there are egular refresher courses for lawyers, hysicians, and those in other proessions, but not yet for the clergy.

OR ALL OF LIFE

Consider for a moment a man whose will is like a muscle withered r paralyzed from lack of exercise. This man may be unable to make he simplest decision. He may be one f those ten per cent of released risoners who simply lost any "peronal will" in a prison situation there his very safety demanded that e do as he was told and let others nake his choices for him.

The Rev. James G. Jones of St. eonard's House, Chicago, is coninced that this man and others like

continued on next page



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him can be restored to a life of pr ductive work of "re-creation." I proposes to do this on a recen acquired farm near Three Rive Michigan. There the prison rules men, frequently without rhyme reason, will be replaced by the rul of growth, of weather, of seasons, animal behavior, and of free peop The Church has a ministry to the

A "floating conference" is new the Church; so is the subject which one dealt aboard the Sonorth America in July. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seawashipping there is increasing substatially. So is the number of seam manning the ships and going ashe in Great Lakes ports. The Churplans to meet them there, to he meet some of their needs.

Some 250 social and health age cies, including several hospitals, a related to the Episcopal Churc More than \$40,000,000 is raised a nually and spent by these institutions. And they employ the service of some 12,000 men and wome Through consultation and survey the professional staff of the Nation Council of our Church helps to ser these agencies and institutions.

Since each part of the Episcop Church deals with Christian livir there must necessarily be overlaping of these various parts. The are in which the Church reaches out the world in which we live, commicating a gospel which is relevant society, fall primarily under to jurisdiction of the national and ocesan departments of Christic Social Relations. The activities me tioned above are typical of whethere departments are doing.

In the Sixties, we must los squarely at the neighbors whom we are commanded to love. We a responsible for those neighbors; we are our brothers' keepers.

God sent His only Son here to u This fact of the Incarnation is o proof that there are no barriers be tween the Church and the worl From the altar rail we go out in the world carrying this message to who will hear us.



a Diocesan Report

The Problem-Packed Sixties

What are many of our dioceses and districts planning for the next decade?

HAT are many of our dioceses and districts planning for the ket decade?

The 1960's promise to be a decade new ideas, new troubles, new chalges. How does the Episcopal urch plan to meet them on the tional level?

Answers to this question came rently from seventy-eight bishops ading domestic and overseas dioces and missionary districts. Replyty to a questionnaire sent to them THE EPISCOPALIAN, the bishops

THE EPISCOPALIAN, the bishops licated a variety of concerns—

ne old, some new.

Faced with expanding populations, bid scientific developments and innational upheaval, the bishops hed the picture of an age in turbil, as they listed the five most essing needs in their jurisdictions the next year and for the next years. Although in each case the eture was shaped to the character

of a particular locale, certain general problem areas occurred in report after report. Chief among them were:

- ► Churches, new and old: Always a problem to one degree or another, the need for new churches today has become acute, the bishops indicated. They also pointed to the heart of large metropolitan areas where time enriched, often historically important, parishes gasp for life while in the suburbs former pastures become thriving communities.
- ► Elder citizens: Medical science has added active years to the expected life span, but older people, with children grown and careers completed, often find themselves bewildered by the frustrations of advancing age.
- ➤ Youth counselling: Colleges and secondary schools are teeming with young people eager to learn. Al-

though this generation has been labeled everything from delinquent to conformist, an increasing number of educators are aware of a fresh interest in some basic spiritual questions. Clergymen, it was felt, are badly needed on the nation's campuses.

- ► Reaching the unchurched: In almost every diocese there are groups isolated by ethnic, cultural or geographic barriers; the Church must break down these bars to belief.
- ► Conference centers: In a complex, specialized society the need for unity is vital, many bishops stated. Face to face contact at permanently established conference centers would go a long way toward solving this.

In addition to these commonly shared problems, each diocese listed one or two unique to their own area. Included was everything from the continued on next page



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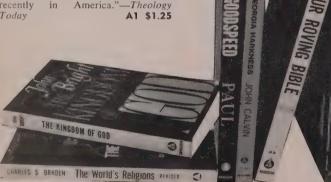
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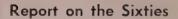
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replacement of mud huts in Liberia to the support of that famed Revolutionary landmark, Old North Church in Boston.

The general feeling seemed tautly summed up by one Midwestern bishop when he commented, "You name it, we need it."

What do some of the dioceses expect to accomplish in this next decade?

Well over seventy church buildings were specifically mentioned as under construction or on the drawing boards. Seven were recently completed in the Chicago area. Nineteen of the more than seventy are slated to be college chapels. An additional sixteen will be located overseas in areas ranging from Okinawa to the Panama Canal Zone.

Many churches are going up in new home developments in an attempt to keep pace with "explosive suburban situations."

Also planned for next year are fifteen conference centers in Iowa and other dioceses. These are to be built from the ground up. In Alabama and some other areas, centers will undergo major improvement and enlargement. Five homes for the aged and a number of centers for elde citizens are being rushed to comple tion in such places as Nebraska Ohio, Sacramento, and South Flor ida. Two new Episcopal hospital will open their doors in the next year one in Texas and one in West Vin ginia.

Overseas, five grade and second ary schools are planned. Haiti and Nicaragua are each building a clinic Seminary and boys' town building are going up in Brazil. A school fe the handicapped will soon rise Haiti; a missionary residence is be ing established in Guam; a nurse residence will begin operation in tl Philippines and a student center slated for the Panama Canal Zone.

In addition, each diocese is work on the perennial problem of i sufficient personnel in special field olorado hopes to extend its work an ever greater degree to prisons d hospitals, Connecticut expects to crease its service to minority groups ch as its growing Puerto Rican pulation. Other fields include: milry installations in East Carolina, cas suffering under chronic ecomic depression in sections of West rginia, and groups like the four af congregations in Southwestern rginia.

Long-range diocesan hopes for the ext ten years are in most cases agthening shadows of programs just immarized. Specific plans for more an one hundred future churches are ready on diocesan desks. Dallas one is considering the erection of the tynew buildings.

Other plans call for some thirteen mes and centers for the aged in cations as varied as North Dakota, by Jersey, and Arkansas. A numer of dioceses are undertaking the ajor task of establishing new educational institutions. South Florida ans a co-educational college, Chigo several secondary schools, and the one secondary school. Delaware in the midst of plans for a day resery while East Carolina is ually busy with a diocesan library d bookstore.

Idaho and its neighboring dioceses a seeking ways to improve their ork with the Indian missions. Minsota looks forward to a new retreat inter. Development is under way in nio for a home for disturbed chilen while Western Michigan is orking on a home for boys. In the ocese of Honolulu, Episcopalians a confronted with the special probin of finding more Chinese clergy to Taiwan and Japanese-speaking ergy for training in Okinawa.

Any survey of the future must be ade up largely of "horseback esses," as the bishop of an eastern ocese put it. This summary indites, however, that the various dioces of the Episeopal Church have abarked on this decade with an oute awareness of its many probable faith in their abilities to meet the tallenge of the 1960's.

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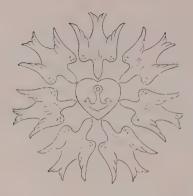
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We must continue to study

Our Ways of Worship

by MASSEY H. SHEPHERD, Jr.

W E are caught up today in swift and power currents of social change—change that is not only glo in scope but also, with the accelerating exploration outer space, cosmic in proportion.

Against such a background, to talk about changes, even trends, in worship may seem a much ado about nothing. But it is not so. Worship is our most direct attentive communication with God—with the God wneither slumbers nor sleeps, who shall preserve going out and our coming in forevermore. Sure then, what happens to us in our encounter with God worship can be decisive with respect to the extra dinary adjustments we must make in our present counters with and in the world.

We have our Bishops' word for it. In their Repform the Lambeth Conference of 1948, they remine us that "we have entered a period of liturgical charwith all the advantages and disadvantages of such time," and recalled us to face the fact that no PraBook "can be kept unchanged forever."

To many churchmen in such times as ours, the dislyantages of changes in worship may appear to outeigh by far the advantages. They would like to ride at the passing storm, securely anchored to the familiar and time-tested ways of their worship.

Yet history does not offer much comfort. Some ars ago, the great statesman of our last Prayer Book vision, the late Bishop Edward L. Parsons, pointed at that throughout the long history of the Church ajor liturgical revisions have always been undertaken the wake of fundamental social changes.

As a matter of fact, the review and revision of the urgy, launched in many provinces of the Anglican emmunion during and immediately following World far I, have not actually been terminated, but have entinued with varying degrees of intensity ever since. During the past decade new versions of the Prayer book have been tested and approved in South Africa, dia, Japan, and, most recently, in Canada. The work revision has been continuing in China and the West dies, and has been taken up anew in Wales and by distinguished liturgical Commission of the Church England, whose first report, Baptism and Confircation, appeared a year ago.

Since 1950, the Standing Liturgical Commission of ar American Church has published twelve *Prayer ook Studies*, designed to promote interest in revision oblems, and, if possible, to lay some of the groundork for whatever time the General Convention sees to inaugurate a formal revision of our 1928 Prayer pook

But it is most important that we do not view this arrent Anglican concern with Prayer Book changes a "denominational" perspective, for intense interest and activity in liturgical reform and renewal pervade day almost all of Christendom.

The Roman Catholic Church is at the present time gaged in a program of liturgical reform that is more emprehensive in scope than anything it has done in is area for over a thousand years. Even the supsedly "unchanging" churches of the East are beaming to concern themselves with the problem of aking relevant to the modern world their traditional, yzantine liturgical inheritance. In America particurly, informed leaders of Eastern Orthodoxy admit at the very real promise of effective witness in our not is not only closely tied to the development of vernacular liturgy, but also to the as yet unforeseen odification of its Byzantine style.

Among Protestant Churches both in America and broad, the situation is variable and mixed, but no ne with his eyes open can have failed to notice the imeasurable changes that have taken place in the st generation in their attitude towards and practice liturgical forms of worship.

These changes are by no means altogether a matter of externals—in the adornments and arrangements of their sanctuaries, the music and ceremonial of worship, and the use of officially authorized service books. Some of these Protestant denominations have always had, of course, a liturgical tradition of their own, although—in America, at least—this tradition has lain dormant, or has been overlaid by non-liturgical influences stemming from Puritan controversy, frontier revivalism, or varied types of individualistic pietism. Now, however, they are taking up their several traditions with the enthusiasm of fresh discovery, tempered not only with a more sophisticated taste but, more importantly, with a richer appreciation of the historical experience of past ages.

Eight Lutheran bodies in this country have recently and jointly issued a liturgy which many informed students consider the finest product of its kind yet produced in our generation. The United Presbyterians and the Methodists are now at work on revisions of their liturgies. Much further afield—though perhaps better known to us—we may cite the extraordinary excellence and success of the liturgical orders of the Church of South India, to which, of course, our Anglican heritage has made a notable contribution.

Two points emerge from even so rapid a survey. For one thing, we Episcopalians may well find ourselves soon not in the vanguard but in the rear guard of liturgical renewal and advance.

Secondly, and more significantly, we must get over the habit, resultant from long controversy, of being on the defensive about liturgical worship. We no longer need to be apologetic for the Prayer Book. Rather, the new problem posed by an ecumenical climate of concern with liturgical renewal is the direction which liturgical revision will take, and the best means of promoting change.

Roman Catholicism can make liturgical experiments continued on next page



Christ is also the Good Shepherd, who draws us to Htmself

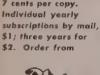


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Eight souls were saved from the flood waters in Noah's Ark, symbol of baptism, by which we are saved

continued

and revisions by monarchical decrees. Among Protestants, innovations in worship are still largely in the control of local pastors and congregations. We Episcopalians, on the other hand, are bound by slow and restrictive constitutional procedure for liturgical revision. One of our immediate problems, therefore, is to devise methods of creative liturgical experimentation that are both conservative and flexible. We shall doubtless hear more of this matter in the years immediately ahead.

Two basic trends, now obvious, will gather increasing momentum in the near future. One is the restoration of sacramental worship to a central place on Sunday, and with it, the reintegration and reorientation of preaching within a framework of sacramental action. From all sides of the current ecumenical discussion has come unanimous testimony to the unnatural separation of Word and Sacrament in the patterns of worship of modern Christianity.

This separation was unknown to the ancient, undivided church, nor was it desired by the great reformers of the sixteenth century. Present-day Biblical scholarship confirms the same principle: Christian worship on Sundays is a renewal of the Easter no less than the Pentecost experience —the revelation of the risen Lord's presence in the Breaking of Bread no less than the Spirit-inspired proclamation of the gospel of His redeeming work. Only through this uni of Word and Sacrament does th Church fulfill its mission of witnes its need of spiritual sustenance, i expectation of judgment and glor In parish after parish the Sunda Eucharist celebrated with preaching and general communion of the pe ple is becoming more and more no mative.

The widespread revival of sacr mental worship (and this includ also the public celebration of Ho Baptism) is reinforced from a secon direction by the current interest philosophers and theologians symbolism. Indeed, the research of anthropologists and psychologis have added enormously to our u derstanding of man as a "symbo making" and "symbol-responding creature. Pictorial and dramatic syr bols are now understood to be basic and as potent as are verb symbols, both in the expression ar in the communication of huma concepts, emotions, and experience

We are once more in an age restatement of sacramental doctrin such as has not been witnessed sin the Reformation. This is true Catholicism as well as of Protes antism. Closely related to this i terest is the renewal of a creati effort in the liturgical arts and experimental ventures in liturgic ceremonial. For the past century t churches have been stultified in bo art and ceremonial by mere r vivals and imitations of bygon styles, and usages. This archaism at long last being broken at abandoned.

The problem of "communication is closely allied to the major conce of the liturgical movement of a times—namely, the restoration worship of corporate participati and a stronger sense of commun among worshipping congregations.

The loss of "community" bes every aspect of our contempora world precisely because the rail Ivance of technological communition has been accompanied by a leakdown in interpersonal comunication at the deeper levels of eaning and understanding. The sunity and lack of intercommunion mong the Churches greatly aggraate the problem.

In two areas of life, we can at ast witness an effort on the part of ose concerned with liturgical rewal to cope with this vast dilemma modern man. One has been the creasing emphasis upon family articipation in worship—witness the owth of "family services." The her is the increasingly insistent deand for racial integration in worip as the most obvious point to gin the reconciliation of the exosive racial tensions of our times. Both the ecumenical and the urgical movements are Christian sponses to the demand of Christ's emmission to the Church to go out to all the world. But the Church's bedience to this commission is more perative now than ever before, mply because of the technological id sociological changes we are now itnessing.

The creation of a "world comunity" is not a dreamlike ideal,



"And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots," says St. Matthew (27:35)

is an actual necessity. Thus the turgy of an inter-communicating hurch must be made alive to the urpose of Christ "to gather together one the Children of God that were cattered abroad."

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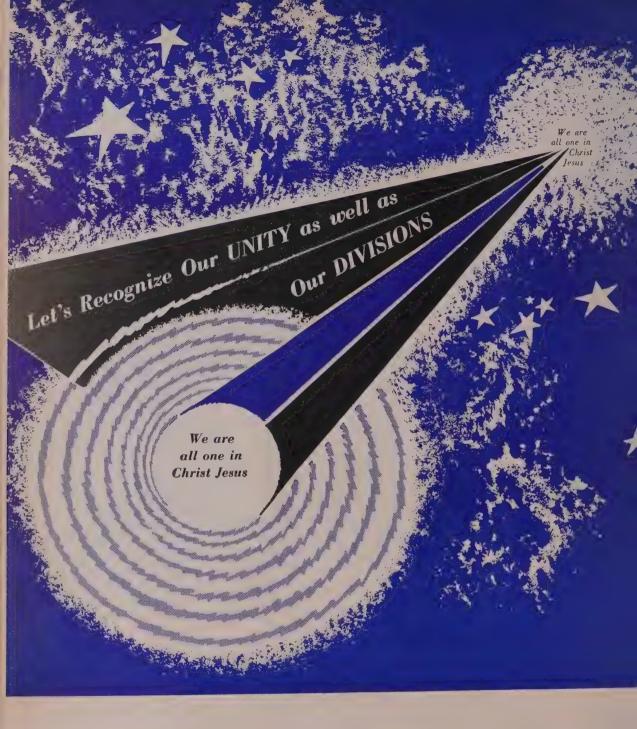
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We are all one in Christ Jesus. also oneness is a given fact. The one od and Father of us all, who is ove all, and through all, and in, has called us to hear His Word, receive His Life, and to do His ill. We are one people, members the one Body of Christ, and we me together in joy and gratitude at it is so.

Yet we are divided. We are not full and open fellowship. We who e one in Christ do not manifest at unity to the world. These are e realities of our situation in the nurch in our time. We are one, vet e are divided. We are one body en though we have separated ourlves from one another. Over twenty ars ago in Edinburgh at the secd Conference on Faith and Order, affirmation of unity was made. Ve are one," those Christians said, n our Lord Jesus Christ the incarte Word of God. This unity does t consist in the agreement of our inds or in the consent of our wills. is found in Jesus Christ Himself." This is the unity God has given us. e did not make it. We can only ceive it, and enter into it by God's ace. We are one body, but now it up to us to become what we are. his is the obedience to which God lls us.

Twelve years ago the Church of outh India came into being. United

in this one church are people who formerly were Methodists and Presbyterians and Congregationalists and Dutch Reformed and Anglicans. It took an incredible amount of patience and charity, forbearance and faith, to accomplish this. For twentyeight years representatives of the various churches prayed together, talked together, and worked together. At times the difficulties before them seemed insurmountable, but they persisted. Finally they reached agreement. The Church of South India was born.

The Church of South India is not a human device. It is not the creation of a new church out of fragmentized, unrelated parts of churches. It is for a million Christians in the land of India the recovery in part of the visible unity of God's Church, and it is the Lord's doing.

There is a stanza in one of our great hymns which I must confess I cannot bring myself to sing: "Rise up, O men of God! The Church for you doth wait, her strength unequal to her task; rise up, and make her great!" No, we cannot do that. Jesus Christ is the Church's one foundation, and the greatness of the Church is solely in the glory of the Lord.

There is much we can do, of course. God will not do for us that which we can do for ourselves, but it is utterly beyond us to make the Church great. As we cannot make the Church great, neither can we make the Church one. Unity is not something which is to be fashioned and put together by us. The Church of Christ in its essential nature is one as Christ Himself is one. Our part is to let the Holy Spirit lead us into that unity, so that it will be evident in what we are and what we do. Our part is to become what we are.

This is the first reality. There is one Body and one Spirit. But then there is that other fact which is so plain to see: our disunity. We have broken our unity in Christ. How greatly our witness as Christians is weakened because we are divided! One of the proper marks of a Christian, I believe, is the mark of deep mental and spiritual unrest because we are divided and do not manifest our unity in Christ our Lord.

One man, speaking of Africa, put it like this: "It is no good saying with a passionate gleam in the eye, there is one solution for Africa, one faith, one Lord, one baptism, and then moving at a snail's pace about church unity there where there are 269 registered Christian denominations. There is a problem for God's community." Quite as true for us here, for every land. But we are so used to our divisions, some of us—

continued on next page

The Church's Presiding Bishop talks about

we take this as so natural and so much a part of the ecclesiastical scene—that we are not disturbed or shocked by it. It is much more evident for what it is in countries where Christians are very much in the minority.

There is a story told about an American travelling in northern India. As his train stopped at a station he saw an Indian distributing religious tracts. Discovering that the man spoke English, he asked him, "Are you an Indian Christian?" and the man answered: "No, I am a Canadian Baptist."

This, then, is our situation. We remember always that we are one in Christ Jesus but we can never forget that through our disobedience and sin we are separated from one another. Because we are one we never lose hope. Because we are divided we are determined to become what in Christ we are: one body worshipping one Lord.

Now since this is the way things are, every act of cooperation between the churches is of the greatest importance. We have come a long way in the last thirty or forty years in the formation of local, state, and national councils of churches, and in the establishment of the World Council of Churches. Then there is that stirring of the Spirit which we call the ecumenical movement. This has affected all the churches, some more than others, but even the Roman Catholic Church, which has stayed aloof, is touched by it. All this as Archbishop Temple said, is the "great new fact of our time."

I believe that every one of us can have a part in this. In fact it is quite essential that people in local congregations be involved. Church unity does not come through the efforts of a few clergymen and lay leaders. We must all desire it, pray for it, and work for it. And if we want the church to be united, if we pray for it, what more can we do? Well, this for one thing: If you are an Episcopanian, know as much as you can about your own church, its distinc-

tive traditions and teachings, its particular gifts. Do not be an indifferent Episcopalian or Methodist, if you are one, or Presbyterian. For I am sure of this: a Presbyterian, who understands the tradition of his own church, values it and loves it, and an Episcopalian who loves and understands and values his church, are much better equipped and ready for serious conversations about church unity, ready for what is called an ecumenical encounter, than two people who know little and care little about their own inheritance.

A member of my church who attended a union service in another church one time, said to me afterward, "I don't see why we can't get together without all this talk. I can't see what it is all about. These differences don't amount to anything." He did not know what he was talking about. The things which divide us are not superficial, and we cannot overcome our divisions by saying they are not there.

One of the unexpected results of the conversations and encounters between separated churches these past thirty years has been that these churches have become more aware of their own distinctive characteristics. As one man who participated in a number of conferences on Faith and Order said: "We came together to get to know each other, only to find that often we did not know ourselves. Called upon to give an account for our separateness, we discovered the distinctive teachings of our fathers in the faith."

If we see the coming great church not as a theological compromise nor as the absorption by one church of all other denominations, but as the bringing together into one by the Holy Spirit the gifts and the treasures we now nurture separately, if this is the unity we look for, we can prepare for it by being informed and loyal members of the church to which we belong.

Then there is this. We can ask God to take from us "all hatred and prejudice and whatever else may hinder us from godly union and concord." I do not know how much hatred there is, but I know there is

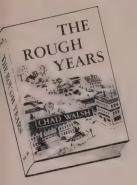
much prejudice—prejudice white closes our hearts and minds again Truth. You know the story of the twenty of the tw

And one more thing. We who be long to separated churches must have faith strong enough to look our differences clearly, and exploit those differences. This is difficult this takes time. If you were to rethe detailed account of the convesations in India which lasted twent eight years, and which resulted fina in the Church of South India, y would see surely that this requir much faith and patience and courage

We who have deep and differr convictions on matters of faith, the nature of the church and 1 ministry, must be ready to face c differences with the intention a the hope that if we do confront of another in truth and in love, we m be led by God into a manifest un As one great ecumenical leader our time has said, "What is need at the present time of ecumenical counter is not to be as sweet as p sible with each other, but to le the art of being as true as possa with each other." Speaking the tr in love, yes, and hearing the trutl love. I am certain that this kind confrontation among us is good necessary.

We are members of one body, through our blindness and sin we divided. We are brought toge both by our oneness and by our unity. We are called to repent for the sin of division and we called to pray and work for the ble unity of the church of Ch May we be kept together by G grace and be led by him into unity which belongs to the pe of God.

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For Your Information

continued from pg. 6

art consultants Walter Miles and Herman Bartel for their skillful work, and to our printers at the Hildreth Press for translating the equivalent of two normal issues into one. But most of all we wish to thank Mrs. Roberta Evans, a student at Episcopal Theological School. Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Allan B. Lovekin, a student at the School of Journalism, Syracuse University, who worked on the issue this past summer as special editorial assistants and are both represented in it.



Bishop Remington

The lead article appropriately enough, written by the senior bishop in the American Church. The Rt. Rev. William P. Remington's ecclesiastical career since his ordination in

1905 has been a long and varied one, including service as Suffragan of his native Pennsylvania. This versatile bishop was also a member of the U.S. Olympic track team in 1900, a chaplain in World War I, and trustee of his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania. He is now retired and living in Rancho Santa Fe. Calif.

The author of Episcopalians: A Family Portrait, page 13, and compiler of many of the facts and figures you see in this issue is Mary S. Wright, the magazine's research director. Miss Wright, a former editor for the Research Institute of America, joined the staff in January.

Shelby M. Howatt, who wrote We Are Bringing the Church Back into The Home, page 20, is a former assistant editor of Forth and THE EPISCOPALIAN now awaiting a first edi-



Shelby M. Howatt

tion of her own. Mrs. Howatt continues to serve the magazine as a contributing editor.

Known by some as the "Van Cliburn of the House of Bishops," the Rt. Rev. Chandler W. Sterling, Bishop of Montana, knows from experience What Really Happened to the Reverend J.

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Walter Tarp, page 31. The western leader served churches in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Montana in 1956, and became the Bishop of Montana the following year.



Bishop Sterling



A portion of Chad Walsh's new book, The Rough Years, is included on page 34 of this issue. As the father of three children and a professor of English at Beloit College, Wisconsin, he writes

from familiarity with young people. As a convert from scepticism who became a priest in 1949, he writes with Christian conviction. The Rough Years, along with a study guide by the Rev.

Edward T. Dell, Jr., THE EPISCOPAL-IAN's book editor, will be published next month by the Morehouse-Barlow Co.

Elizabeth Bussing, author of San Quentin Is Their Beat, page 37, is the enthusiastic West Coast representative of THE EPISCOPALIAN. A veteran writer with considerable experience in advertising and promotion fields, Mrs. Bussing also is an active churchwoman and the mother of one son, who is a businessman and vestryman in the San Fran-

cisco area.



The author of an article about the ministry of the laity should be a layman, and he is. United Press International editor Louis W. Cassels writes about The Great Arousal on page 44. The Christian vocation is a seven-daysa-week concern to this author, who won Continued on next page



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the Christopher award in 1956 and the Faith and Freedom award in 1958 for outstanding service to American journalism. Mr. Cassels is a vestryman and church school teacher at St. John's Church, Chevy Chase, Md.



As Director of the National Council's General Division of Research and Field Study. the Rev. Joseph G. Moore is doing research of value to the whole Church. As a resource per-

son for this issue of THE EPISCOPALIAN, he has been of inestimable assistance. Some of his views on the Church in the next decade are summarized in Where Are We Heading Here at Home?, page

The article, We Are Neglecting The Education of Our Clergy, on page 57, is based on a talk given earlier this year at a meeting of the Province of the Pacific by the Very Rev. John B. Coburn. Always in demand as a speaker, the Dean often manages to allude to a favorite subject, theological education. He declined election as Bishop Coadjutor of Washington in 1959 to remain as Dean of Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass.

John B. Coburn





David R. Thornberry

This spring the Diocese of Southern Ohio sent its Archdeacon, the Ven. David R. Thornberry, and Mrs. Thornberry on a trip around the world. The reason: to visit all of the Episcopal Church's fields of service away from home and to report back to the people of the diocese on their experiences. Some of the impressions gained during this unique journey are shared with our readers on page 51. Archdeacon Thornberry, forty-nine, is a member of the Episcopal Church's National Council, and editor of his diocese's journal, The Messenger. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1933, and Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., in 1936.

"Liturgy refers to the public rites and ceremonies officially authorized by the Church, in contrast to the private prayers and devotions of individuals or of voluntary groups of Christians. It is literally the 'work of the people' in their common life of prayer." This statement is from The Worship of The Church, for which the Rev. Massey H. Shepherd, Jr., author of Our Ways of Worship on page 68, is perhaps best known to our readers. He has been professor of liturgics at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, since 1954. To General Convention, he has been a member of the Standing Liturgical Commission since 1957.



Massey H. Shepherd



Bishop Lichtenberger

We Must Recognize Our Unity As Well As Our Divisions, on page 72, is written by the Presiding Bishop. The Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger has served as missionary in China, rector of churches in Massachusetts and Ohio, seminary professor, Dean of the Cathedral in Newark, and Bishop of Missouri. He was elected Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church at General Convention in 1958. Bishop Lichtenberger's article is adapted from a chapter in In The Unity of The Faith, a book recently published by the Christian Education Press, Philadelphia, Pa.

PICTURE CREDITS: Pp. 27-30, Doris T. Nieh. Pp. 37-40, Ken Molino. Pp. 51-56, David R. Thornberry, P. 75, David Hirsch, Pp. 76-78 (in order of appearance): p. 76, Episcopal Church Photo, not identified; p. 77, Episcopal Church Photo, Morehouse-Barlow Co., Doris T. Nieh, United Press International; p. 78, Episcopal Church Photo, Fabian Bachrach, Episcopal Church Photo, Episcopal Church Photo, Fabian Bachrach.

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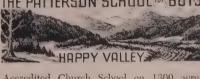
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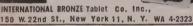
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It could be very easy for me to be critical of what the leaders of our Church are not doing, but it boils down to their having to make do with the men and the resources available to them. No one can do more than this. These leaders do know how little this is in relation to our potential. But do we? How much longer are we going to send bishops to do astronomical tasks without giving them the support they need?

There are heads, unquestionably wiser than mine, who always seem to counsel going slowly, not asking of the Church more forward motion than past experience indicates it usually makes. But I cannot believe myself that we are that tender, or that we have to be handled with kid gloves. I cannot believe that a truly complete picture will discourage us. God has never treated us this way. His desire, clearly expressed from the beginning, was for body, mind and soul-all of it-and now.

It is my firm conviction that my diocese and the whole Church is soon going to be tested, first this fall when we record our stewardship of God's gifts, but especially in the General Convention of 1961, when we set our sights ahead and declare, in certain terms, our intention and our commitment to Our Lord's primary command. We will reveal where we really are. It will be proof whether we are truly going "to get with it" in the sixties.



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THE DAY OF LIGHT: THE BIBI-CAL AND LITURGICAL MEANING OF SUNDAY, by H. B. Porter. 86 pp. Greenwich. Seabury Press. Paper \$1.75

This well written little book is an excellent study of the meaning not only of Sunday but of the worship that occurs on that day. Laymen ought to find this one especially palatable.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S TEST, by E. M. Green. 94 pp. New York. Morehouse-Barlow, Autumn Selection: Episcopal Book Club. (No price given.)

This book will probably arouse impatience-and nostalgia. It is like tea with three lumps where only one is desired. Written in the England of 1914, it is a novel and a rather naive period piece made even more difficult for Americans by the mood and details of the Established Church.

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18 St. Luke the Evangelist

- 18-20 National Convocation on Church in Town and Country, Denver, Colo.
- Annual Corporate Communion for all 19 Episcopalians in the academic community.
- St. Paul's College (Lawrenceville, Va.) Alumni Dinner, Hotel New Yorker, New York City
- 27-29 7th National Conference on Clinical-Pastoral Education, Washington, D.C.
- St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles 28

NOVEMBER

All Saints' Day

- Institute in Adult Christian Education, Indiana University, Bloomington. Co-ordinator: John McKinley, Box 42, Bloomington, Ind
- 12-17 House of Bishops Meeting, Dallas, Tex.
- 15-17 Conference on Episcopal Church Work Among Chinese in the U.S., San Francisco; National Council Div. of Racial Minorities; Seminar on the United Nations, Christian Social Relations Dept., National Council, 281 Park Ave. South, New York 10, N.Y.

26 **Thanksgiving**

- 27 Annual Corporate Communion for Men and Boys of the Episcopal Church.
- 29 First Sunday in Advent

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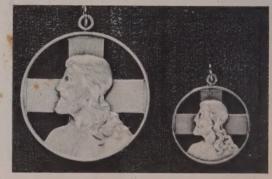
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